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VOLUME LXIII, NUMBER 19432

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1996 • KISLEV 7, 5757 • 3 BA'ABET 1496

Mordechai warns Assad against chemical attack

PLANS for a devastating attack on Syria that could topple the regime of President Hafez Assad would be implemented if Damascus used non-conventional weapons against Israel, Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai said yesterday.

He accused Syria of developing a particularly lethal type of nerve gas with Russia's help, and vowed to retaliate severely if such a weapon were turned on Israel.

"We are not threatening anyone, and certainly not the Syrians," Mordechai said in an interview on Israel Radio, repeating his call for the Syrians to resume peace talks.

"But if someone dares carry out a threat against us, a missile threat, and certainly a threat of chemical weapons, they need to know that we have all the forces and capabilities to reply with a devastating war," Mordechai said.

"If someone dares to use [chemical] weapons of this kind against us, it is clear that we will respond with all means at our disposal and we will inflict a hard blow on Syria, whose regime would probably be at risk. They would do well not to do this and to find other ways to resolve the conflict," Mordechai said.

Speaking to reporters during a visit to the Negev later in the day, Mordechai said *The Sunday Times* of London had quoted him out of context as threatening to topple Assad's rule if a war broke out with Syria.

ARIEH O'SULLIVAN

"I didn't say this. On the contrary. We are looking for every way to reach a dialogue. We were talking of what would happen if [Syria] implemented their threat. I said that if they did, then we have the might to severely harm anyone who strikes us and this blow would obviously put the regime at risk," Mordechai said.

"But we are looking for any way to come to discussions on peace in order to calm the situation in the Middle East and reduce the tensions. We don't need threats. We need levelheadedness, and to sit around the table where we can reach an agreement and make progress toward the future."

"However, I say now as defense minister that if someone implements threats against us, then it is clear we will respond with all means at our disposal. We don't want this, but if someone attacks we will act, as any country would, to defend the state," Mordechai said.

In an interview with *The Sunday Times*, Mordechai revealed that Russian scientists were helping Syria develop lethal nerve gases. These include VX, one of the most toxic nerve agents, said Mordechai in the interview, his first with a Western newspaper.

A minute quantity of VX on exposed skin can kill within seconds. Unlike other nerve gases, VX can persist as a deadly agent

for days or weeks.

In his Israel Radio interview yesterday, Mordechai confirmed the report. "I hope that they will never use it, definitely not against us. But we cannot ignore it," Mordechai said.

Mordechai was quoted in *The Sunday Times* as saying the Syrians have "several hundred Scud missiles with the capability of reaching every part of Israel. It is these Scud missiles which would be used to carry the nerve gas in specially adapted warheads to centers of Israeli population," he said.

Defense sources say the Syrian Scud Bs are capable of carrying a 1,000 kilo warhead up to 300 kilometers and the Scud Cs a 770 kilo warhead up to 500 kilometers, thus putting virtually all of Israel under Syrian missile threat. This also includes the nuclear research facility at Dimona in the Negev.

In the radio interview Mordechai hinted that Israel may be willing to discuss a withdrawal from the Golan Heights once the security threat on Israel lessens.

"The Golan Heights are a vital strategic area for the defense of the State of Israel. When the threats change and the situation changes... then we can talk about many things. Everyone can bring to the negotiation table issues they feel are essential. We feel security is essential for us," Mordechai said.

INSIDE EIGHT PAGES FROM SUNDAY'S
The New York Times
WEEKLY REVIEW

Police probe wife-beating allegations against MK Haim Dayan

DAVID RUDGE and LIAT COLLINS

POLICE are investigating allegations that Tsomet MK Haim Dayan beat his wife, Rachel, on Saturday, even though she subsequently withdrew her complaint.

The alleged incident came to light after Rachel Dayan went to the police station in the family's hometown, Migdal Ha'emek, on Saturday and filed a complaint that her husband had beat her.

Earlier, she had been treated at the emergency ward of Afula's Ha'emek Hospital for bruises, apparently caused by blows, to various parts of her body.

The hospital spokeswoman confirmed that Rachel Dayan had been admitted, treated, and later released, although details of her injuries were not divulged.

According to sources, however, she received treatment for minor blows to parts of her legs, neck, and face. The sources said she was not seriously hurt.

Dayan, 32, told police she had been beaten by her husband, a former policeman, during an argu-



Tsomet MK Haim Dayan (Hanan)

ment at their home earlier in the day.

According to the complaint, her husband struck her with his hands during the argument. She also said it was the first time such an incident had occurred.

She went to the same police station yesterday, however, and withdrew the complaint, apparently without going into any details.

Despite the cancellation of the complaint, however, police said the matter would be investigated in accordance with regulations.

(Continued on Page 9)

Milo to privatize TA's water supply

THE Tel Aviv Municipality will offer an international tender to privatize its water supply within the next two months, Mayor Ronni Milo's spokesman said yesterday.

"There are discussions regarding privatization of the water supply system taking place with the government," said Ronni Hassid, adding that he could not give details of the discussion. "We expect there will be a tender within the next two months."

Full story, Page 8



The voyage of the Russian Mars '96 spacecraft, shown here on its four-stage Proton booster blasting off from Baikonur Cosmodrome in Kazakhstan on Saturday, ended in failure yesterday. At the beginning of its 48-million mile, 10-month mission to Mars, an apparent booster rocket problem kept the unmanned craft from leaving Earth's orbit. Story, Page 4. (AP)

High Court ruling limits rabbinical courts' authority

EVELYN GORDON

IN a precedent-setting decision, the High Court of Justice ruled yesterday that rabbinical courts do not have the right to impose sanctions on religious Jews who refuse to accept their rulings in civil suits.

This is the most significant challenge to the rabbinical courts' authority since early 1994, when the High Court ordered them to use civil law rather than Halacha to determine property settlements in divorce cases. As such, it raised an outcry from the religious sector.

"In all religious matters which have come before the High Court recently, the 'surprising' split [in the verdicts] has been between religious and secular justices. This shows that the justices rule not according to legal principles but according to their world view,"

said MK Avraham Ravitz (UTJ), who added that the religious parties would initiate legislation to correct this change in the status quo. "But this is the first time the High Court has interfered in the lives of the religious community independent of the [demands of the] secular community."

However, as Justice Zvi Tal noted in his dissenting opinion, it is doubtful that the court's ruling will have any practical impact, since the sanctions imposed by the rabbinical courts in these cases — ostracism and excommunication — are implemented not by the state but by the religious community itself. This community is unlikely to stop ostracizing someone because of a High Court decision.

The court was ruling on three

petitions. One was by Yosef Katz, who refused to allow the Jerusalem Rabbinical Court to settle a slander suit against him. The court issued a statement that Katz had refused to submit to its judgment, without imposing sanctions, but Katz said that labeling him as someone who refused a Torah judgment is in itself disgraceful among the religious community.

The second petition, by MK Ran Cohen (Meretz), was due to the Beersheba Rabbinical Court's decision to have a Netivot contractor named Yitzhak Sofer ostracized because of his refusal to allow the court to settle a financial dispute with a client. This meant that religious Jews would not count him in a minyan, educate his children, hire him or give him a Jewish burial.

(Continued on Page 9)

El Al tightening security at its European offices

EL AL is stepping up security for its offices throughout Europe and moving them from street-level showrooms to upper-floor facilities, *The Jerusalem Post* learned yesterday.

The move is apparently in response to a new wave of terror threats against Israeli and Jewish institutions. The company has already moved its London representatives from Regent Street to a building near Oxford Street.

El Al spokesman Nachman Klieman said yesterday he could not comment on security considerations. The new location in London, he said, would enable the company to better serve its customers and to provide better working conditions for its employees. Haim Shapiro

'Independent': Intensive talks under way for Arad deal

DOUGLAS DAVIS LONDON

to have been written by Arad, but the Israeli officials insisted on seeing further "signs of life."

"We are full of hope and as always our position is that Ron Arad and the other missing soldiers are alive until proven otherwise," Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai said yesterday.

"We are constantly looking everywhere for anything possible

in order to find out what happened to Ron Arad. We don't have anything for certain. There are things we have read and heard and we are trying to confirm them anyway we can," Mordechai told reporters in Beersheba.

Earlier, the Beirut daily *An-Nahar* reported that Arad would be released soon in exchange for more than 100 Lebanese prisoners held at the South Lebanese Army's Khiam Jail and in Israeli jails.

(Continued on Page 2)

Panel rejects budget cuts in child allowances

EVELYN GORDON

THE Knesset Finance Committee said yesterday that it considers the government's planned cuts in child allowances unacceptable, and sent the entire proposal back to the Finance Ministry with instructions to come up with a better idea.

Though MKs from across the political spectrum have objected to many items in the government's 1997 budget proposal, this is the first time the committee has rejected a major component of the plan. Last week, for instance, the committee discussed another proposal which many coalition MKs dislike — reducing the size of grants given under the Capital Investment Encouragement Law — but did not reject it outright. Instead, it simply decided to postpone the vote.

However, there was no chance that the committee would ever

(Continued on Page 9)

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Court upholds GSS interrogations

THE High Court of Justice yesterday approved several General Security Service investigation techniques of a suspected terrorist, but also imposed a few new restrictions.

Justices Eliezer Goldberg, Mishael Cheshin and Dalia Dorner were ruling on a petition by Khader Mubarak, who has been under interrogation since October 21. According to the GSS, he is a "very senior activist in Hamas's military wing in the Hebron region," who possesses information that could be essential to preventing future terror attacks.

Mubarak's attorney, Andre Rosenthal, argued that the GSS's "normal" methods of interrogation — such as keeping Mubarak crouched in uncomfortable positions for hours on end with his head in a sack and his arms tied tightly behind him, or depriving

EVELYN GORDON

him of sleep — constitute torture. "In the eyes of the state, this is an investigation without the use of physical force," he said. "We don't agree."

Initially, the justices seemed sympathetic to some of these arguments. For instance, they said, the need to keep one interrogatee from seeing others is understandable, but if the man's hands are chained anyway, why is a simple blindfold not sufficient?

Government attorney Shai Nitzan responded that these techniques are used only on a comparative handful of suspects, though it seems like common practice to the justices because these are the only ones who petition the High Court. For these particularly dangerous suspects, he said, the GSS has found that a

simple blindfold is not effective.

Sleep deprivation, he added, is simply a consequence of the need to conduct an intensive investigation and get potentially life-saving information as soon as possible.

After listening to the classified evidence, the justices agreed that these methods were justified in Mubarak's case. However, they ruled that the GSS had to ensure that his handcuffs were not so tight as to be painful, and the state also promised not to tie prisoners' hands behind their backs in uncomfortable positions.

Rosenthal said afterwards that despite the small gains he was disappointed with the larger losses.

"They gave a decision in principle without a proper hearing," he said. "It shows their total reluctance to deal with the issue."



Prisoners walk in a caged, indoor exercise room at the Palestinian Authority-run Central Gaza Prison yesterday. The inmates, who are doing time for criminal or political offenses, are given two hours a day to exercise, prison authorities told journalists who visited the facility yesterday.

Kabatiya blast could point to new Hamas campaign

JON IMMANUEL

A HALF-METER hole in the ground, two broken windows, a rake half-way up a tree and blood-spattered walls are all that is left of the explosion that killed Mohammed Asaf Khmeil, a known Hamas activist who was constructing, or stumbled on, a bomb.

The difference is crucial, since the explosion could point to a new Hamas bombing campaign, perhaps coordinated with Islamic Jihad. But his relatives have no doubts. "He was killed by a bomb planted by the mukhabarrat (the General Security Services)," said Khmeil's sister.

All the women in his family dress from head to toe in heavy robes, at the insistence of the dead man. Other members of the Khmeil family have been arrested for attacks on IDF soldiers. A cousin on his mother's side, Ahmed Asaf, works in the Palestinian police.

Khmeil, they said, was planting zatar Saturday morning with his 10-year-old son, Qahir, in Kabatiya near Jenin.

He was a family man, 34, and his wife was eight months pregnant. Only a few seconds before the blast, Qahir and Khmeil's sister had been standing by him. He told his son to fetch a jug of water. His sister stood beside the door, and then there was a blast which smashed the windows of the living room and the bedroom. Witnesses said that while his head was smashed his hands were hardly touched indicating that he was not holding the explosives and may have

been digging when he set them off. "Anyway there is a big field outside the house. He would not have played with explosives so close to his home with his family in it," they said.

On the other hand, the dynamite they said he found could not have been an old grenade or land mine. Police still are investigating the cause of the blast.

Meanwhile, information regarding Mohammed Hamdan — being interrogated by the GSS for information concerning Islamic Jihad under physical pressure that is approved by the High Court and known as the "ticking bomb" rule — reveals he has been in jail or exile for 25 months of the past four years.

The 35-year-old Islamic-studies teacher at a high school in Bitimnia, near Ramallah, has five children and was arrested by Palestinian police in Ramallah after the spate of suicide bombings in March. He was released last month but re-arrested by the IDF in his hometown of Beyt Sirra, which is under Israeli control, said human rights activist Bassem Eid.

He was first arrested in October 1992, deported to Lebanon with 400 other Islamic activists in December, returned in December of the next year, and held until February 1994.

Eid, who opposes the official sanction of physical force condoned by the High Court last week, noted that Hamdan had been under arrest for more than a month, so "the fuse of the ticking bomb" must be defective.

Land plot near Efrat source of friction for second week

HERB KEINON

A FIGHT is shaping up between Jews and Palestinians over a piece of land on the outskirts of Efrat, as the civil administration yesterday prevented a group of Palestinians from working land on a hill known as Givat Hazayit.

Efrat activist Josh Adler saw the group of about 15 Palestinians begin their work with two tractors they had brought to the site, and he alerted the IDF.

A civil administration spokesman said that a group of Palestinians from the village of Artas had begun working the land, which is owned by the state. The spokesman said that after the civil administration intervened, the Palestinians

stopped. Last week, as a Jewish contractor began excavations on the land for a residential project for Efrat, Palestinians from a nearby village protested. The Palestinians received a temporary injunction from the High Court of Justice stopping work until the ownership of the land is clarified.

Another Efrat project that includes some 30 homes and a school, is in the final stages of development on another side of the same hill.

Adler said that Palestinians have never worked the particular piece of land where they went yesterday, and that their action was in all probability a tactical move intended to keep the hill tied up in litigation.

IDF: More territory time, less training for combat troops

ARIEH O'SULLIVAN

COMBAT troops will be training less in the field and paroling more in the territories due to the renewed demands on the IDF to deploy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, a senior IDF commander said. The modification was decided upon following the recent unrest in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in which hundreds of troops were rushed to the areas to suppress armed Palestinian rioters.

The IDF is also considering reforming the Samarian brigade, which the Central Command disbanded three months ago for economic reasons.

The IDF is capable of adapting to changing situations and trying to make up for the training soldiers missed out on, Brig-Gen. Yair Naveh, chief infantry and paratrooper officer was quoted as saying in the latest edition of the IDF's *S' machane* weekly.

Naveh said that basic training would not be harmed and that some advanced training would be given to troops deployed on patrol duties.

Redeployment talks resume in Jericho

JON IMMANUEL

TALKS on a Hebron agreement resumed last night in Jericho, accompanied by reports that Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat wanted US mediator Dennis Ross removed from the talks, because he appeared to side with the Israeli position on key points in dispute.

Negotiator Hassan Asfour said that Arafat had rejected an American bridging proposal formulated by Ross; but he denied that Arafat demanded Ross be kept away from the talks.

"This is not true. We have no problem with Mr. Ross. It is not personal, but we refused his proposal," Asfour said.

Arafat's demand to distance Ross from the talks was the main headline in at least one Palestinian newspaper yesterday and indicated at the least that US pressure following the election of President Bill Clinton had not materialized to the Palestinians' satisfaction.

Chief Israeli negotiator Dan Shomron said he does not expect agreement this week.

The main issue in dispute still concerns hot pursuit. Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai said on Israel Radio yesterday that Israel is demanding "freedom of



action" in the 80% of the city to be under Palestinian rule, a demand rejected by Palestinians, who accept only joint action by mobile units in that area.

The second issue is the reopening of Shuhada Street, the main artery through the Jewish quarter which Israel has agreed to reopen to Palestinian business and to through-traffic in stages "in accordance with security considerations." Arafat demands a timetable for the reopening.

The two sides, led by Dore Gold and Abu Mazen, are to draw up a letter of assurances. This is being delayed by a Palestinian demand that future talks be placed within a time frame and an Israeli demand for "reciprocity" by Palestinians in the observance of the Oslo Accords before Israel commits itself to further agreements.

Harel meets with Arafat in Gaza

LIAT COLLINS

MK Yehuda Harel (Third Way) accepted Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat's invitation to meet with him and PA Planning and International Cooperation Minister Nabil Shaath in Gaza yesterday and told them there is no reason to delay signing the Hebron agreement.

Harel said he had "conveyed the message that it is more important to finish the agreement quickly than to get bogged down in the details. It is essential to finish it this week."

Harel said Arafat described a situation of severe pressures because of economic frustration and fear that Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu will not continue with the redeployment elsewhere in the West Bank after the Hebron issue has been solved. He said he had told Arafat that a government led by Shimon Peres would have failed to pull out from Hebron because it would not have had the necessary support in the Knesset.

"I told Arafat that he had no choice but to deal with Bibi [Netanyahu] because he is the one who has the support behind him, just as we discovered that we had no choice but to speak to Arafat," he said.

Harel said the only thing that Arafat's plan has in common with the Third Way's views of the final arrangement is that neither wants to see Israel as an occupying force. Harel stressed the need for national consensus in Israel and told Arafat he favors a national unity government.

Harel said he did not discuss the question of the Golan Heights.

"I don't think he is our partner for such discussions. For that we need to talk to [Syrian President Hafez] Assad, not Arafat," Harel said.

MK Zvi Hendel (National Religious Party) criticized Harel for the meeting, saying, "Anyone who volunteers to hand over Hebron to the untrustworthy Arafat will find it difficult to oppose handing over Gama [on the Golan Heights] to Assad, who makes a point of honoring agreements."

ARAD

(Continued from Page 1)

Those held in Israel include Abdel Karim Obeid, a Hizbullah cleric captured by Israeli commandos in 1989, and Mustafa Dirani, who is said to have headed the Lebanese Shi'ite group which held Arad for some time and who was captured in 1994.

The Beirut paper quoted Lebanese security sources as saying Schmidbauer met Hizbullah spiritual leader Sheikh Hassan Nasrallah last month and "received Hizbullah's conditions for seriously seeking Arad's whereabouts and settling the issue definitively."

They said Schmidbauer would return to Beirut after conveying Hizbullah's terms to Israel.

The sources also confirmed that the Iranians had become a party to the issue and were seeking information about the fate of four Iranian diplomats who were allegedly kidnapped by Lebanese Christian forces in 1982.

There is speculation that, as part of the deal, the Syrians are demanding an Israeli withdrawal from south Lebanon.

In July, Schmidbauer brokered an exchange of bodies and prisoners between Hizbullah and Israel which resulted in the return of the remains of Yosef Fink and Rahamim Alsheikh, two IDF soldiers who were kidnapped and murdered in the security zone in February 1986. Sources in London said that the Germans were anxious to succeed in freeing Arad as proof to Washington that the European policy of "critical dialogue" with Iran is working.

At the same time, they say, both Iran and Syria are seeking to demonstrate flexibility to the recently reelected Clinton administration.

Iran wants to ameliorate economic pressure and pacify an increasingly hostile US Congress, while Syria is anxious to demon-

strate to a new secretary of state that it is a serious player and should be removed from the State Department's list of terror sponsors.

The recent upsurge in Hizbullah attacks in the security zone, which has claimed the lives of 24 IDF soldiers so far this year, is intended to raise the political price of Israel's continued presence in south Lebanon.

Arad was captured in October 1986 after he and his pilot bailed out of their nonfunctioning Phantom jet over south Lebanon. The pilot escaped by holding onto the skids of an IAF rescue helicopter, but Arad was captured just seconds before he could reach the helicopter.

Hizbullah declined to comment yesterday on the report about Arad. "We do not have anything to say on this subject," a Hizbullah spokesman told Reuters by telephone.

Arieh O'Sullivan contributed to this report.

Kleiner petitions Court to require PM to get cabinet approval for Hebron agreement

EVELYN GORDON

MK Michael Kleiner (Geshet) petitioned the High Court of Justice yesterday against Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's alleged plan to initial the redeployment agreement on Hebron before bringing it to the cabinet for approval.

Kleiner's attorney, Ilan Bombach, argued that this would exceed the mandates of an August 30 cabinet decision, which set up a three-member negotiating team composed of Netanyahu, Foreign Minister David Levy and Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai.

According to this decision, the three ministers would conduct the negotiations and then bring the agreement to the cabinet for approval. However, the decision said nothing about letting the negotiating team initial the agreement.

According to previous court rulings, the petition argued, a minister or ministers authorized by the cabinet to do a certain task cannot exceed the letter of his mandate. In this case, this means the negotiating team cannot initial the agreement, it said.

This is especially true in light of the new Basic Law: The Government, the petition said. Section 41(a) of this law specifically forbids the cabinet to del-

gate certain powers to any subset of itself, the petition said, so the cabinet could not legally have authorized the three-man team to initial the agreement in its place even if it wanted to do so.

Netanyahu's refusal to update the cabinet on the negotiations or show it the draft agreement, despite the cabinet's demands that he do so, is also a blatant overstepping of his mandate from the cabinet, argued the petition, as the cabinet certainly did not authorize the negotiating team to keep it in the dark.

Finally, the petition said, forcing the cabinet to vote on the agreement only after it is initiated ties the cabinet's hands, as it prevents the cabinet from making any changes in the agreement. This is not proper government procedure, the petition said.

The petition also attacked Netanyahu's alleged intention, as reported in the press, to attach a letter to the Hebron agreement committing the government to further redeployments in the territories. Submitting such a letter without cabinet approval would be illegal for the same reasons as initialing the agreement without cabinet approval, it said.

Senior police appointments, new prisons head announced

BILL HUTMAN

A SERIES of senior police appointments were announced last night, following a meeting in Jerusalem between Internal Security Minister Avigdor Kahalani and Inspector General Assaf Hefetz, that ended months of speculation in the force.

Cmdr. Amos Azani, who presently serves as Northern District police chief, was named the new head of the Prisons Authority.

Cmdr. Avi Cohen is to become head of the new intelligence department at national police headquarters.

Alec Ron, who now heads the Judea and Samaria Police District, is to replace Azani in the Northern District.

Ze'ev Ewan-Hen is to move from the internal security minister's operations headquarters to the top post in the Central District.

Shlomi Abaroniski was

named head of the Tel Aviv District.

Ron apparently is to be replaced by Cmdr. Ya'acov Ganot, but the move was not included in last night's announcement because of the pending High Court decision concerning allegations of bribery against Ganot already have been rejected by a lower court.

The police spokesman said the appointments would become effective next month, including the earlier appointment of Gabi Last who was named deputy inspector-general.

Lecture

Root & Branch: Islam Study Group. Peace Process Or Peace Process? A Debate Between Moshe Kohn, columnist, The Jerusalem Post, and Rabbi Paul Sadovnik. The Israel Center, Thursday, Nov. 21, 7:30 - 9:00 p.m. NISS/10/15. 431868

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New diet protein may lead to diabetes

JUDY SIEGEL

LEPTIN, the much-heralded protein believed by some to be the great hope of dieters after it was discovered to reduce obesity in mice, has been found by Weizmann Institute researchers to be a possible cause of type II diabetes.

According to a study published in yesterday's issue of *Science*, high levels of leptin disrupt some of the activities of insulin, the hormone that controls blood-sugar levels. Since obese people — unlike the genetically obese mice that received so much publicity — are known to have high leptin levels in their blood, this finding may explain why overweight people have a tendency to develop type II (adult-onset) diabetes. It may also lead to the development of new treatments for this most common type of diabetes, which strikes mostly overweight people over the age of 40.

The research, led by Prof. Menachem Rubinstein of the molecular genetics department, suggests that if leptin is developed into a weight-loss drug, it should be used with caution, because it may cause the patient to develop diabetes-related symptoms.

"We have shown that excessive leptin leads to reduced activity by insulin," says Rubinstein. "All the evidence now points to the probability that excessive leptin may be one of the causes of type II diabetes, although it is probably not the only cause. More studies are needed to examine the link between excess leptin and diabetes and to determine whether anything can be done about it."

Leptin, which is produced in the fat cells, raises body temperature and lowers food intake. The rights to the substance were purchased from Rockefeller University in New York by the Amgen Corporation.

Leptin was first identified two years ago by scientists who found that it was absent in genetically obese mice and that daily leptin injections caused the rodents to eat less and lose weight. However, further studies found that injecting leptin works mainly on obese mice with a genetic defect that results in an absence of leptin. Genetically normal mice, as well as obese humans, actually have too-high levels of leptin.

Working in the lab with cells derived from human livers and using a quantity similar to that present in the blood of obese people, Rubinstein and colleagues Dr. Batya Cohen and Dr. Daniela Novick found that while leptin does not affect insulin's conversion of glucose into glycogen and fat, it does significantly suppress its ability to slow down gluconeogenesis, in which unused stored fat is turned back into glucose until it is needed. This can cause raised blood-sugar levels, the researchers found.



Bar-Ilan University students burn tires yesterday during a strike to protest what they called the university's 'disrespectful attitude towards students and its attempts to interfere in the student association's activities.' Association representatives said most students stayed away from classes, but university officials said most students ignored the strike. (Tom O'Sullivan/Israel Sun)

Yael Dayan: Prosecute any wife-beating MK

LIAT COLLINS

MK Yael Dayan (Labor), who chairs the Knesset Committee on the Status of Women, is calling for charges to be pressed against MK Haim Dayan (Izmer) for allegedly beating his wife, Rachel, even though his wife yesterday withdrew her police complaint against him.

MK Dayan noted the police are required to investigate complaints of family violence even if the complainant — in most cases the wife — cancels the police complaint. She said the committee had discussed the issue in the past, because of the number of women who withdrew charges.

"Usually the reasons for withdrawing the charges are for fear of physical revenge; for the sake of the children; for fear of the embarrassment; or because the husband is the major wage earner," she said.

"However, today fewer and fewer women are retracting the charges and neither the police nor the State Attorney's Office encourage it. Women are more aware of their rights and also, in the case of physical threat, they can get a court order banning the violent partner from coming near them," Yael Dayan said.

She noted that women whose partners are famous face particular problems, as in the case of Hebrew University Prof. Adi Zerah, whose wife refused to press charges of alleged violence after the media exposure of the story in the spring of 1995.

"In such cases the woman is punished twice: once by the partner and once in the press," said Dayan. "I hope that in the case of Haim Dayan's wife, she will not let herself be intimidated and will press charges herself. Even if she does not, the attorney-general should ask for Dayan's parliamentary immunity to be lifted in order to face charges. I don't want to see him become the underdog within a week with people saying his wife obviously deserved it."

Yael Dayan said she considers the case of Haim Dayan particularly serious, because he is not only an MK who sits on the Knesset Labor and Social Affairs Committee — which discusses the issue of domestic violence — but he is also a former police officer. "Any way you look at it, he should be setting an example," she said.

Spouse-beating data

- 10 percent of all married women have been beaten by their spouses. In 1995, an estimated 200,000 married women were beaten.
 - Seven percent of these women are beaten consistently and systematically.
 - Each year, 40,000 women are brought to hospital emergency wards because of beatings.
 - Every year, police receive 9,000 complaints of beating by spouses.
 - 30,000 women appealed to Na'amat, the Histadrut women's organization, for help between 1984 and 1994. In the first 10 months of 1994, 1,200 women in Jerusalem appealed for help.
 - Among the 1,200 women, 46% were aged 35-45 and 35% aged 46-65 and 83% of all the victims had small children.
- Source: Israel Women's Network

Man gets 12 years for torturing wife

THE Tel Aviv District Court yesterday sentenced a local man to 12 years' imprisonment for torturing his wife.

The court found that Okatai Abramov, a recent immigrant from Azerbaijan, had, among other charges, smacked a fork into his wife's body, cut her repeatedly

with a knife, bit her, poured boiling water on her, hanged her by a rope tied around her neck until she nearly choked to death and kept her imprisoned in her room for seven days without food or water.

In passing sentence, Judge Saviona Rotlevy noted that

"many times [she] had wondered whether the suspect before her was a person with human feelings or a monster dressed like a man."

Abramov had committed all of the crimes against his wife in the presence of their two sons, aged nine and 10. (Tom)

Treasury urges Maccabi to pay NIS 220m. gov't hospital debt

JUDY SIEGEL

THE Finance Ministry yesterday called on Kupat Holim Maccabi to pay its accumulated debts of NIS 220 million to the government hospitals, because the "delayed transfer of funds was causing them financial distress."

The ministry spokesman, in an unusual statement, said that Maccabi has fallen way behind in payments for medical services received by its members. It owes NIS 105m. for this year, and has still not paid NIS 115m. for 1995. Government hospital workers' salaries are paid by the state (about 70% of a hospital's budget), but a backlog in health fund payments can cause severe disruptions in the purchase of drugs and equipment.

According to the Treasury, Maccabi — the second largest health fund — is the only one of

the four to refuse to sign a recovery agreement. Former Maccabi director-general Rafi Rotter had agreed in principle to the accord, which would condition government support on dismissals and reduced expenditure. However, he resigned after being convicted by a court for financial wrongdoing and the new director-general, Shabtai Shavit, has not signed.

If Maccabi does not make good on its debts, the government hospitals (and those owned by Kupat Holim Clalit and voluntary organizations as well) will suffer, and this includes treatment given to Maccabi members, the spokesman said. Maccabi lost money because its membership is largely young and healthy, and elderly members

entire health funds to several times higher allocations per capita from health taxes.

Asked to comment, Maccabi spokeswoman Sarit Greenberg said that the national health insurance system has caused the health fund to lose NIS 400m. Maccabi cut salaries by three percent and added an extra hour of work per week. It also cut payments to suppliers and independent doctors by 10 percent.

The government, she said, promised to cover NIS 170m. of the deficit but has not yet done so. The Treasury "tried to force Maccabi into a recovery agreement, but its terms were unacceptable to the health fund. The Health Ministry agreed with Maccabi that it should not have to sign the accord without additional funds to cover the deficit for 1996."

Israel holds off further aid to Hutus for now

BATSHEVA TSUR, LIAT COLLINS, and MARILYN HENRY

ISRAEL is interested in sending more humanitarian aid to the Hutu refugees, but is taking a wait-and-see attitude until the situation on the Rwanda-Zaire border makes this possible, the Foreign Ministry announced.

The special ministry committee which has been assessing the situation over the past few days convened again yesterday, the ministry spokesman said, but failed to make a decision. No concrete steps could be taken, because of the nature of the situation in the area, particularly the huge flood of people returning to Rwanda from where they fled two years ago, the spokesman said.

Israel would like to join in the international efforts which are being organized through the auspices of the UN to bring relief to the hundreds of thousands of starving and sick refugees, he added. These efforts have likewise been stalled.

Meretz leader Yossi Sarid expressed disappointment with the Foreign Ministry's decision not to immediately send a humanitarian rescue mission to Rwanda.

"There is nothing to 'wait and see.' We have already seen the horrors in all their forms. The Israeli government should have by now decided to send a large delegation of doctors and nurses to work in a field hospital, be preparing it, and be ready to send it at the first opportunity. That's what we did two years

ago and that's what we should do now. In its 'wait and see' policy, Israel joins a long and undistinguished list of countries which show an incomprehensible lack of feeling," Sarid said.

National Religious Party Secretary General Zvulun Orlev also sent a letter to Foreign Minister David Levy calling on him to send humanitarian aid to the region.

Meanwhile, the Israeli Embassy in Kinshasa has used a preliminary sum of \$30,000 dispatched from the Foreign Ministry to buy medicines and distribute them where possible. The additional Israeli aid is expected to take the form of medical relief, particularly field hospitals.

The Joint Distribution Committee is dispatching a three-member medical team from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to Kigoma, Tanzania, to assist refugees flooding the area from both Zaire and Burundi, according to Gideon Taylor, a JDC official in New York. As of Friday, there were some 60,000 refugees, many with gunshot wounds, housed in a soccer stadium in the center of the town.

The Joint team, headed by Dr. Rick Hodess, will be working with the International Rescue Committee, which has one doctor at the Kigoma field. This is the second time in two years that a JDC medical team has been sent to assist refugees in the region.

Norwegian PM to address WJC executive

BATSHEVA TSUR

NORWAY'S prime minister, Thorbjorn Jagland, will attend the opening of the executive meeting of the World Jewish Congress in Oslo next Monday. The meeting will address the restitution of Jewish property confiscated during the Holocaust in Norway and several west European countries.

WJC President Edgar Bronfman and Secretary-General Yisrael Singer will report on the latest negotiations with the Swiss government and heads of Swiss banks concerning Jewish bank accounts and assets, as well as monies deposited by the Nazis in Swiss banks.

The conference will also receive an update from Oluf Skarpnes, head of the committee the Norwegian Justice Ministry appointed to inquire into confiscation of Jewish properties in Norway during World War II. Norway's foreign minister also will address the meeting.

The issue of Jewish property in Norway arose following several items in the Norwegian media and an ensuing discussion in the Storting, Norway's parliament. Following the publication by the WJC of a report on this issue, Norway appointed the expert committee of inquiry.

The Norwegian government has declared that it will not rest until the matter is settled, describing it as an issue of both moral and political importance.

The discussions also will be attended by heads of the World Organization for the Restitution of Jewish Property and 100 Jewish communal leaders from around the world.

Amnesty to take up Federman's cause

HERB KEINON

AMNESTY International will take up the cause of former Kach spokesman Noam Federman, currently under two months' administrative detention, Federman's wife Elisheva said yesterday.

Elisheva Federman said that a representative from the organization's London office called her, asked for details about the case, and promised to become involved.

Federman was placed in administrative detention last week, and is currently staging a hunger strike at the Ashmoretz Prison. He collapsed on Friday and, according to Elisheva, was given four intravenous infusions.

Elisheva Federman met with OC Central Command Mag. Gen. Uzi Dayan yesterday, in an attempt to get her husband's prison conditions improved. "He did not promise anything," she said.

Federman's arrest was widely interpreted as the first of a number of administrative detentions of Jewish extremists likely to take place before the Hebron redeployment.

Meanwhile, the police yesterday detained for questioning another former Kach activist, Bezion Gopstein, while he was attending a protest on Federman's behalf in Jerusalem. Gopstein was placed under administrative detention for six months in 1994, following the Baruch Goldstein massacre.



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The deadline for the submission of applications is December 31, 1996.

The screening of candidates will be done by an academic committee of the Israel Association for Canadian Studies in conjunction with the Canadian Embassy. The final decision will be taken by the international council for Canadian Studies in Ottawa.

Guidelines, applications forms and further information can be obtained at the Canadian Embassy, 220 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv, Tel: 03-527-2929 Ext. 3307, Fax: No. 03-527-2236.

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Refugee influx to Rwanda may end need for UN force

GISENYI, Rwanda - Thousands more weary Hutu refugees flooded into Rwanda from Zaire yesterday for the third straight day, overwhelming aid workers and throwing a question mark over the future of a planned UN force.

As night fell on the remote border in Central Africa, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said some 400,000 had now crossed back into the land they fled in 1994 fearing reprisals as a victorious Tutsi-led rebel movement took power.

"There are 400,000 on this side since this movement started. We could have a total movement of 500,000," UNHCR spokesman Mats Nyberg told a press conference at Gisenyi on the Rwanda-Zaire border.

He said another 100,000 were still moving towards the border from east Zaire. Witnesses said the latest arrivals were weaker and sicker than those in the first wave, which started on Friday after Zairean rebels broke the hold of Hutu gunmen on refugee camps last week.

The human tide moving back into Rwanda led the international community to hint it could drop or radically alter plans to send a Canadian-led multinational force to the Great Lakes region.

Rwanda said the force, approved by the UN Security Council to deliver food to hundreds of thousands of refugees stranded by the four-week rebellion in eastern Zaire, is no longer needed.

US Defence Secretary William Perry hinted Washington might agree, saying no final decision on allowing US troops to participate had yet been taken.

"We have made a decision to do the planning and pre-positioning. We have about 2,000 people and airplanes ready to provide logistics," he said on NBC Television's *Meet the Press* program.

But he appeared less firmly fixed on the need for US troops than appeared to be the case last week, before the stream of tens of thousands of refugees began heading home to Rwanda, saying at



Rwandan Hutu refugees pass by a dead Zairean soldier near the camp of Sake yesterday. Hundreds of thousands of refugees fled the Mugunga and Sake refugee camps Thursday to return to Rwanda after having been in Zaire for more than two years. (Reuters)

Russian Mars mission doomed

MOSCOW (Reuters) - Russia's hopes of following the United States with a mission to Mars were dashed yesterday when its space probe ran into trouble hours after liftoff.

Officials said they had lost contact with the \$64 million rocket, which failed to break out of the Earth's orbit.

Most of it was expected to re-enter the atmosphere and burn up, although some parts - possibly including reinforced canisters of deadly plutonium - could fall to earth. "The specialists are still working...but it's probably too late," said Vladimir Ananyev, a spokesman for the Russian Space Agency.

An official at the Space Communication Center in Crimea later told journalists the probe, which had a booster problem, was not likely to last long.

"It will probably soon enter the Earth's atmosphere and cease to exist," Interfax news agency quoted Vladimir Molodtsov, deputy flight manager and head of the control team, as saying.

Russian commercial television channel NTV said parts of the

probe could fall to earth and the rocket had four thermoelectric generators fueled by radioactive plutonium. Space officials were not immediately available to comment.

A nuclear scientist told Reuters such plutonium was highly carcinogenic, but was stored in canisters designed to withstand the shock of re-entering the atmosphere and hitting the ground.

The probe could spend a maximum of 30 days orbiting Earth, and another official said the team would try to trace it.

"We will carry on looking for it for days," flight manager Konstantin Sukhanov told Reuters by telephone from the center.

The six-ton probe lifted off from Kazakhstan's Baikonur space center on Saturday at 11:48 p.m. Moscow time. It had been due to reach Mars on September 12, 1997.

Ekho Moskvy radio suggested underfunding of the project might be to blame for the disaster. Russia's Mars-96 mission was launched two years behind schedule due to cash shortages in the hard-pressed space sector.

Iraq moves to improve relations with Egypt

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - Iraq is moving to upgrade relations with Egypt, naming an ambassador to head its office in Cairo, Arab diplomatic sources said yesterday.

The two countries severed diplomatic relations at the start of the Gulf War in which Egypt sent troops to join the US-led coalition that threw Iraqi soldiers out of Kuwait.

Egypt and Iraq maintain small consular sections in each other's capitals. Egypt's consulate is headed by an ambassador while Baghdad's has been led by a consul.

Iraq has asked Egypt to approve

Taha al-Basri as its new top diplomat in Cairo with the rank of ambassador, the sources said.

The appointment reflects Iraq's desire to upgrade ties with Egypt and build closer relations with its media and cultural circles, diplomats said.

Al-Basri headed the Iraqi News Agency and editor-in-chief of the government newspaper *al-Jumhuriya* before he was named ambassador to Argentina in 1986.

Last month he was relieved of his post as editor-in-chief of *al-Thawra*, the ruling Baath party's official organ.

Iranian protesters hurl eggs at German Embassy

TEHRAN - Hundreds of demonstrators pelted the German Embassy with rotten tomatoes and eggs yesterday following German allegations that Iranian leaders were involved in the September 1992 assassination of four dissidents in a Berlin restaurant.

"An insult to our nation, the crowd chanted.

Security forces repelled several attempts by angry protesters to surge through their lines around the compound. They apparently made no arrests.

The demonstration was organized by the Islamic Propagation Organization, a state-run group responsible for promoting Islamic values.

The students, chanting "Death to fascist Germany" and "Death to pro-America Germany," had marched from the mosque at Teheran University after midday prayers.

On Friday, German prosecutors recommended that Kazem Darabi, an alleged member of Iranian Intelligence, and a Lebanese suspect be sentenced to life in prison for the dissidents' murder. They recommended prison sentences ranging from 5 years to 11 years for three other defendants being tried as accomplices.

German prosecutors have accused Iran's leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, and President Hashemi Rafsanjani of complicity in the murders. In March, German prosecutors issued an arrest warrant for Iran's intelligence chief, Ali Fallahian, on charges he ordered the assassinations.

Teheran has denied any role in the killings and protested last week to Bonn over the charges. It has threatened to take legal action against Bonn for the accusations.

The accusations unleashed a storm of protests in Iran, with newspapers calling on authorities to sever ties with Germany. Germany is Iran's largest Western trading partner, with bilateral trade exceeding \$1.5 billion per year.

Iran's parliament speaker, Ali Akbar Nateq-Nouri, said in comments published yesterday that the legislature was looking to hold an emergency session to decide on a response to Germany.

"We had drawn a red line, which the Germans have now crossed," the Farsi-language *Alkhabar* daily quoted him as saying.

On Saturday, the pro-government *Teheran Times* daily predicted that "in the days to come Teheran will be a scene of angry demonstrations

Chavalit claims victory in Thai election

Moldova, Macedonia, Romania, Czech Republic also hold polls

FORMER army commander Chavalit Yongchaiyudh led his New Aspiration Party to apparent victory in yesterday's general election, giving him the long-sought opportunity to become Thailand's prime minister.

"We have already won now, but as to how we will set up a new coalition, we will have to wait and see," said Chavalit, 64, at a news conference seven hours after the poll closed at 3 p.m.

Some 2,310 candidates from 13 parties were contending for 393 seats in the lower house of Parliament. The New Aspiration Party was leading in 125 races and the Democrats in 123, according to late unofficial results tabulated by a network formed by two television channels, *The Nation* newspaper and a bank.

Chavalit was joined at his news conference in Bangkok by members of four other parties with

which he expected to form a government. Together they are claiming to have won 202 seats.

An hour before Chavalit claimed victory, Democrat leader Chuan Leekpai conceded that he had failed in his bid to become prime minister again. He held the post from 1992-95.

Moldova chooses between East and West

Muddled Moldovan voters cast ballots yesterday in a tight presidential race that could redefine their post-Soviet place between Russia and Romania.

Many of the 2.4 million eligible voters were undecided going into the vote, this tiny former Soviet republic's first multi-candidate presidential election. Preliminary results are expected today.

One of the nine candidates running must 50 percent of the vote to win outright, otherwise the two

top vote-getters will face each other in a runoff expected December 1.

Most voters were choosing between pro-Romanian incumbent Mircea Snegur, pro-Moscow Prime Minister Andrei Sangheli, and moderate parliament speaker Petr Lucinschi. All three were once Communist Party bosses.

Success for Sangheli or Lucinschi would mean an eastward shift in Moldovan policy. They have promised to restore some Soviet ties that many voters feel were severed too abruptly after the 1991 collapse of the Soviet Union.

First Macedonia municipal elections since independence

Macedonia's voters chose local governments yesterday in a poll seen as a tussle between the ruling

alliance of former Communists and their nationalist challengers.

The municipal elections are the first on the local level since Macedonia, led by President Kiro Gligorov, won independence from former Yugoslavia in 1992 - the only republic to do so without bloodshed.

Gligorov's ruling Social Democrats, renamed Communists, are expected to win most of the 124 local authorities, including the capital Skopje, against three nationalist parties that formed a coalition for the election.

Romania presidential election too close to call

Romanians voted on yesterday in a close run-off contest that could end President Ion Iliescu's seven years in power and symbolically finish the 1989 anti-communist revolt.

Iliescu, a senior official under dictator Nicolae Ceausescu, is running neck-and-neck with Emil Constantinescu, an academic who held no office under communism.

Voters gave Iliescu a small lead over Constantinescu in the first round, but threw his leftist party out of government for the first

time since the bloody 1989 overthrow of Ceausescu.

The opposition says leftists hijacked the 1989 revolution to seize power. They say the election can end Romania's status as the one Eastern European country where anti-communists have not held power and finally improve the country's image abroad. Official results will trickle in today.

Czechs' Klaus seen a winner, but race not over yet

Czech Premier Vaclav Klaus emerged a winner in the first round of elections for a new senate over the weekend, but a stronger turnout could weaken his showing in next weekend's decisive runoffs.

Klaus's center-right Civic Democratic Party won three seats outright in voting Friday and Saturday, and is favored in runoffs in 74 out of 77 districts remaining.

One Senate seat was won by the Christian Democrats, allies in Klaus's coalition government.

Klaus's main rivals, the opposition Social Democrats, carried no districts, made the second round in only 48 and often trailed by large margins.

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Bids should be submitted in a sealed envelope, and be placed in Tenders Box No. 1, in the Pal-Yam building, Haifa (address as above) by the last date for submitting bids, as stated above.

No undertaking is given to accept the lowest or any bid.

NOTE: In appropriate cases, the Electric Corporation will give preference to suppliers, in accordance with the Tender Regulations (Preference for Locally Produced Goods, and Obligation to Extend Commercial Cooperation). The Electric Corporation retains the right to negotiate, where this is legally permissible.

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Suicide threats, race rows upstage Miss World event

BOMBAY (Reuters) - Suicide threats by traditionalist women's groups, race rows with the media and a protest march by 800 communists upstaged the Miss World beauty pageant into a farce yesterday.

A women's activist group is threatening to upstage the crowning moment in Bangalore on Saturday by infiltrating the crowd, taking cyanide and setting their silk saris alight in front of an expected television audience of two billion.

The Mahila Jagran Samiti (Forum to Awaken Women) is holding its threat of suicides in abeyance while a court rules on a move to ban the show, which is being staged in India for the first time although Indian women have won the title twice.

A decision is expected today. Previous attempts to block Miss World through the courts have failed.

One man died by self-immolation on Thursday in a protest against India hosting the beauty contest. The suicide sent shudders through the Miss World camp at the luxury Windsor Manor hotel in Bangalore.

To add to the controversy dogging this year's Miss World, the African contingent among the competitors say the media is shunning them because they are black. "I didn't expect this kind of discrimination in India. I am really disappointed," Shose Akaro of Tanzania told Reuters at the weekend.

Morality takes the high ground

FILM REVIEW

ADINA HOFFMAN

THE SPITFIRE GRILL

Written and directed by Lee David Zlotoff.
Hebrew title: *Spitfire Grill*. English dialogue,
Hebrew subtitles. Parental guidance suggest-
ed.

With Alison Elliott, Ellen Burstyn,
Marcia Gay Harden and Will Patton

THE tear-jerking tale of a young woman's attempts to start life afresh in a small Maine town after her release from jail. *The Spitfire Grill* isn't subtle, but it is effective in a cloying, predictable way.

This is the kind of movie that one fights to resist — resenting writer/director Lee David Zlotoff for his shameless reliance on a host of over-the-top symbols, grating one's teeth at the uplifting soundtrack — and ruining every minute of Ellen Burstyn's generic curmudgeon-with-a-heart-of-gold performance as the older woman who reluctantly takes in and learns to trust the former prisoner.

At a certain point, though, it seems best to either give in to the folksy charms of the film or walk out in the middle. Produced by Gregory Productions, a Roman Catholic charitable organization that "exists to promote Judeo-Christian values, especially reverence for God," according to a recent article in the *New York Times*, the picture has a clear moral agenda.

But it's also a skillfully made bit of crowd-pleasing hokum that wins us fairly, with a good old-fashioned storyline, a bit of wry humor, and several fine performances, strongest among them that of Alison Elliott, the sharp-jawed actress who plays the lead.

Perchance "Percy" Talbott claims she's from Ohio, yet she speaks in the tough, clipped drawl of rural Appalachia. (The origin of her accent is just one of the many mysteries which will be solved by the film's end.) After her release from the state penitentiary, she arrives in Gilead, a pretty little hamlet whose most striking feature, apart from its biblical name, is the tall white church spire that pokes high above the rest of the handsome clapboard buildings. She finds the townspeople



A love of nature helps the rehabilitation of 'Percy' Talbott (Alison Elliott).

extremely wary. Not only is Percy a stranger, she's a stranger with a criminal past and, after all, this is Maine, not a place known for the instantaneous back-slapping embrace of outsiders by the native population.

It soon becomes clear, however, that this stereotypical cold-weather reserve is just part of the movie's grand redemptive scheme. As Percy the ex-con works to rehabilitate herself, the locals begin to warm to her and to speak in complete sentences. And

she, for her part, wipes the scowl off her face and learns to sling hash with a smile at the Spitfire Grill, the homey diner run by Hannah (Burstyn), a widowed old-timer who walks with a cane and drops the r's from all of her words. Percy also befriends a sweet, dim-witted local woman (Marcia Gay Harden), and the two help Hannah concoct a scheme to sell the grill, as she has longed to do for years.

Goopy sentiment aside, the biggest problem with *Spitfire* is

that Percy's redemption is a foregone conclusion from the very first frames, and that any character who even faintly doubts the perfect purity of her motives is deemed a bad guy. Not only is Percy a kind person, she's a voracious reader, chaste, and a nature lover. The sight of waterfalls and pine forests makes her weep. In one of the film's more explicitly religious scenes, she sits and sings "There is a balm in Gilead..." to the pristine New England hills, and presumably to any audience

members who haven't yet grasped the tautological symbolic equation whereby Gilead equals Gilead and healing equals healing. The emphasis on Percy's angelic qualities only warns us that something awful is about to befall her and, as it turns out, the script. And indeed the last half hour of *The Spitfire Grill* is hard on the haunches. Then again, the movie's first part is genuinely likable and, in its spirit of forgiveness, one suffers the fall from cinematic grace.

NEWS OF THE MUSE

Three tenors lend their voices

Maybe last night's event will persuade local industry that arts sponsorship is worthwhile. Gila Almagor, Tuvia Tsafir, mime Hanooh Rosenne and our own Three Tenors, Gabi Sadeh, Dudu Fisher and Yevgeny Shapovalev, among others, lent their talents to the 75th birthday celebration of the Israel Manufacturers' Association at the Mann Auditorium in Tel Aviv. *Helen Kaye*

New music library in Tel Aviv

The Felicia Blumental Music Center and Library will officially open its doors November 21. The \$2 million building replaces the old library on Bialik Street. Improvements include a 110-seat auditorium and some 20 listening rooms.

The library houses thousands of manuscripts, a record and CD collection as well as a reference and lending library. Polish-born Blumental was a respected pianist and recording artist. Many composers wrote works for her including Villa-Lobos and Krzysztof Penderecki. *Helen Kaye*

Hollywood's 101 hottest names

Entertainment Weekly recently published its list of the 101 most influential people in entertainment, and communications mogul Rupert Murdoch is top of the heap. Murdoch, who owns Twentieth Century Fox, Fox TV, publishers Harper-Collins and News Corp., topped last year's leader Michael Eisner from the top spot.

Disney's Eisner came in second, with Time-Warner chairman Gerald Levin third and CNN's Ted Turner in fourth place. The top-ranked actor, for the third year running, was Tom Hanks, who came in 15th. Stars who made the list for the first time included actor John Travolta (45th), actress and talkshow host Rosie O'Donnell (84th) and *ER*'s gorgeous Dr. Doug Ross. George Clooney (99th).

The newest name among the rich and famous came in at number 101 and a half. It took Lourdes Maria Ciccone Leon, Madonna's new-born daughter, barely a week in the world to make it onto the showbiz hot list. *Penny Starr*

The bard at the box office

Shakespeare fever is sweeping Hollywood. The English playwright, who died almost three centuries before the invention of cinema, is a "natural-born screenwriter" according to *Time* magazine.

With two versions of *Richard III*, a *Twelfth Night* and a new version of *Romeo and Juliet* staged in a contemporary Hispanic gangland setting (and in which the most famous love scene is held in a floodlit swimming pool), presently pulling in the audiences at American movie theaters, Shakespeare, as one American critic put it, is set to become "the new Jane Austen."

And later this year a new version of *Hamlet*, starring Kenneth Branagh, is set to open. *Tom Gross*

Pythons put the squeeze on

Classic British comedy act Monty Python is set to become embroiled in a legal dispute over its classic film *Life of Brian*. The film, attacked by many as blasphemous since it was made in 1978, has become cult viewing.

It depicts the story of Brian, believed by his followers to be the messiah, and includes scenes of full frontal nudity and a singalong at the crucifixion.

Python is suing Paragon Entertainment Corporation, a Canadian firm which recently purchased the rights to the film for a 25-year period, and who Python believes wants to show the film with cuts made. Python insists the film only be shown uncensored. *Tom Gross*

A bright future for Israeli films

AMY KLEIN
NEW YORK

THE US's 13th annual Israeli film festival, running this month and December in New York and Los Angeles, is a far cry from what it was 13 years ago. It runs for 13 days, features 18 films and has an expected attendance of over 40,000 people. Shimon Peres attended the opening night in Manhattan's Angelica Theater last Wednesday.

The festival, founded and directed by Meir Fenigstein, began as an offbeat idea. After the disintegration of the popular Israeli rock band Kaveret (featuring Fenigstein on drums as well as Gidi Gov and Danny Sanderson), Fenigstein studied for a graduate degree in music at The Boston College of Music. A year-and-a-half later, he decided that music was a dead end for him, that he came up with the idea of the film festival.

"Then [there] was just one film festival in San Francisco and it was Jewish," Fenigstein recalls. "I wanted to promote the Israeli film industry." His first festival ran for only four days, in Boston, and it was "small and successful."

Over the next 12 years he worked

at promoting the festival, whose masthead contains names such as Arnon Milchen (powerful Israeli-born producer of *Natural Born Killers*) as honorary chairman, David Geffen, Sherry Lansing and Jack Valenti. Sponsors of the festival include AT&T, Packard Bell, Viacom, MCA, and Israel's Ministry of Industry and Trade, El Al, Tower Air, Bank Leumi and Bank Hapoalim.

At the end of the festival, two awards will be given out. The first, the Steven Spielberg award, is for \$2,500 to the director and producer of the best film short film. The second, an audience award for the best film, for \$5,000, will be given at a ceremony on December 10, the opening date of the festival in Los Angeles.

Though Fenigstein is careful not to make any grand sweeping statements about the films as a group, he says: "The change in the past couple of years is that there was only one military movie" — *One out of Twenty*, a one-hour *A Chorus Line*-style documentary, following a group of 20 recruits, each one with the dream of becoming a paratrooper.



Moshe Ivgy and Avigal Arieli star in the award-winning 'Lovesick on Nana Street.'

Another distinction of this year's festival is the trend of co-productions. Fenigstein sees the future of Israeli film — an industry with a limited audience, and budgets that run under a million dollars — in shared markets.

He points to this year's three co-productions as an example: The Israeli/Palestinian co-production, *Yasmine* (Winner of the Best Documentary Film Prize at the 1996 Jerusalem International Film Festival), in which Palestinian filmmaker Nizar Hassan follows a young woman, Yasmine, on her search for the grave of her 16-year-old sister who was murdered by her brother for carrying on a forbidden love affair; the

Israeli/Italian co-production *The Italians are Coming*, a comedy-drama starring Franco Nero as the trainer of a near-bankrupt kibbutz's losing water-polo team that comes up against an Italian team headed by Nero's old Italian rival; and the Israeli/Russian co-production, *Jewish Vendetta*, in which a middle-aged Russian immigrant living in Israel for 30 years goes back to Russia to uncover his wife's indiscretions and finds his best friend, and the Russian mafia.

Other popular films in the festival include *Anaphase*, and *Lovesick on Nana Street*, winner of eight Israeli Academy Awards and scheduled for limited commercial release in New York.

Levant conquers Irish town

MICHAEL AJZENSTADT
WEXFORD



Inge Levant's production of the Czech opera 'Sarka'

melodious scores existing in the Czech repertoire, as rich and dramatic as the better known operas of

Dvorak and Smetana. Levant was born in St. Petersburg, and immigrated to Israel more than a decade ago. She is the director of the acclaimed *Salome* in Stuttgart, to where she will shortly return for a new production of *Boris Godunov*.

Her major breakthrough came with Verdi's *Il trovatore* in England's Opera North, and then in Ireland two seasons ago. "I'm a very emotional person, and that opera — which is about four totally insane people — suited me very much. I got wonderful reviews, although some critics were angry that the stage was stark and devoid of grand sets."

These days Levant spends her time between London, Tel Aviv and Germany, and she believes that she has finally found her way in life. "Opera is my language. This is where I can really express myself. I know I have things to offer and then people either like it or hate it. There is no middle way with my work."

Igor Moiseyev: Return of an evergreen dance maestro

HELEN KAYE

WHEN Igor Moiseyev published his autobiography *Starting to Remember*, last January, they sold 2,000 copies in the Bolshoi Theater lobby the first day.

Neither this nor the inclusion of a *Jewish Dance Suite* in the Moiseyev Dance Company repertoire could have happened seven years ago, the first time Moiseyev and the dance company he founded in 1937 visited Israel. The autobiography, he says smiling slightly, "is somewhat critical of the regime, and while nobody ever told me that I mustn't create a Jewish dance, they hinted."

Moiseyev, 90 years old, looks about 70. He has a daily regimen that should make youngsters blush. He does at least an hour of gymnastics daily, walks a lot, and even takes class sometimes with the company. He's a vegetarian by preference, but admits he's bitten into the occasional pastrami sandwich or so, saying that "I'm not fanatical about [my diet]. Altogether I believe that fanaticism of any kind is the sign of a limited personality."

But the real secret of living life "is work, especially work that you love," he says. He has assistants. He is passing on the

torch to a very select cadre of people, but he's still very much in charge of Moiseyev's artistic life.

And, he's still creating dances, like the *Jewish Suite* which he made last year, and a new Finnish polka.

He has made some 250 dances in the company's 60-year history, "and each one is different, and comes from a different place. Many of them are based on the folk dances I saw as a child. Others pay homage to literature or history, but they all go through my perception, even the dances of other lands. I've never just copied what I've seen."

"Sometimes I see the dance whole in my mind, and then all I have to do is make it [with the dancers]. At other times a movement, a picture, a sentence will set me off. It's never one thing."

He doesn't come right out and say so, but he implies that the 1989 tour was the impetus for the *Jewish Suite*. He watched Israeli folk dancers "and realized that what I was seeing had nothing to do with your daily lives."

"Then I thought of Poltava, where we lived before we moved to Moscow. Their were many Jews there, more than Ukrainians, and we had friends among them. We saw their joys and how they danced. I made the suite on my childhood memories. People have said that [the



Igor Moiseyev: Still creating dances at the age of 90 (Andre Brunnmann)

dances] have nothing to do with Jewish dance but they are a true picture of Jewish life as it was then, and as I remember it."

He mentions that the works of Yiddish writer Sholem Aleichem influenced his making of the *Jewish Suite*.

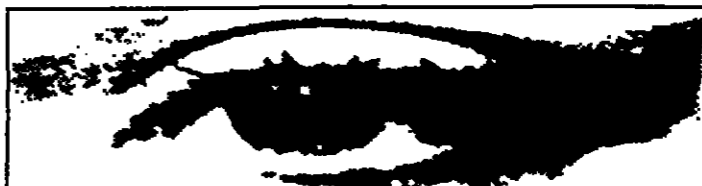
The family moved to Moscow when Moiseyev was 10. He got his first exposure to the vast panorama of Russian folklore traveling around the vast land with his attorney father.

An artistic child who loved athletics as well, Moiseyev decided that dance was what he wanted after seeing ballet at the Bolshoi when he was 14. He was one of only two boys accepted to the Bolshoi ballet school, and later joined the company where he quickly became a principal dancer. In 1936 the Moscow municipality made him head of the Moscow Folk Art Theater.

That same year, "I made a folklore festival involving all the provinces of Russia, and because it was such a success, the authorities were persuaded to let me start the company."

He's known and met all the country's leaders, from Stalin to Yeltsin. "We were Stalin's favorites," he recalls, "and so we got all the medals and prizes that were going."

"As a child, traveling with my father, I never dreamed that I'd become a choreographer and put on the stage the things I saw," he says, and you can almost touch his delight.



SEE IT IN HEBREW HEAR IT IN ENGLISH!

MIDNIGHT PRAYER
(TIKKUN HATZOT)

November 19, 1996 at 8:30 p.m.

A story that deals with the identity crisis of a young Sephardi man torn between the ultra-orthodox Ashkenazi sect that adopted him and the ethnic tension between the ultra-orthodox Sephardi and the ultra-orthodox Ashkenazi communities in Israel today.

HEFETZ

November 26, 1996 at 8:30 p.m.

A new play by Israel's leading playwright, Hanooh Levin. Hefetz, a relative and tenant in Tsigalich and Ohlanman's apartment, threatens to commit suicide when he is excluded from his relatives' wedding plans. Will he jump...?

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EDITORIAL OFFICES AND ADMINISTRATION The Jerusalem Post Building, P.O. Box 81, Ramat Gan, Jerusalem 91000
Telephone 02-531-5666, Fax 02-538-9527. CIRCULATION—02-531-5610, Fax 02-538-9017. ADVERTISING—02-531-5608,
02-531-5677-40 Fax 02-538-8408. TEL AVIV: 5 Rehov Hamasger, POB 28398 (61283) Telephone 03-6390333, Fax 6390277.
HAIFA 20 Nordau, 10 Hadar Hacarmel, Telephone 04-8623166. Published daily except Saturdays, in Jerusalem, Israel by The Palestine
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1974 TED LURIE, 1974-1975 LEA BEN-DOR, 1975-1989 ARI RATH and ERWIN FRENKEL, 1990-1992 N. DAVID GROSS,
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INTERNET EDITION: <http://www.jpost.co.il> General E-mail: jped@jpost.co.il Editorial E-mail: editors@jpost.co.il
Subscriptions E-mail: subs@jpost.co.il

Violence in the house

THIS weekend, Rahel Dayan, wife of MK Haim Dayan (Tsmet) submitted a complaint to the police that she had been beaten by her husband. She was treated for bruises at Ha'emek Hospital in Afula and released. MK Dayan reportedly admits to verbally abusing his wife, but denies he attacked her physically.

Rahel Dayan has since withdrawn her complaint; but as Internal Security Minister Avigdor Kahalani pointed out yesterday, as in similar cases, routine procedure dictates that the matter be investigated even though the complaint has been withdrawn.

In an ironic coincidence of timing, the Knesset next week will consider legislation just approved by the cabinet on the prevention of family violence, in the context of Family Violence Awareness Day. It is sad that a Knesset member's alleged personal behavior, be it verbal abuse or physical violence, has stimulated discussion of this troubling phenomenon. Perhaps a further irony is that MK Dayan sits on the Knesset Labor and Social Affairs Committee - which discusses the issue of domestic violence - and he is also a former police officer.

As in many other societies, the problem of family violence in Israel is serious and particularly difficult to grapple with. Between 1990 and 1995, 127 women were murdered by their husbands, partners, or relatives. Many other women have been badly injured, while escaping with their lives; in 1995 alone, there were 15,000 complaints to the police of family violence.

Of course, the number of complaints represents only a small fraction of the actual violence committed, because of the reluctance of women to involve police in such a personal and painful matter.

Experts on the issue of family violence cite four primary arenas within which the problem should be addressed: the law, the police, the courts, and the public. Israel has one of the more advanced laws against domestic violence, and it continues to be improved upon. The amendments to the law that will be debated next week contain important provisions that reflect the recommendations of law enforcement and community experts; but at this point the nature of the law is not the heart of the problem.

Neither is the attitude of the police, which in recent years has changed dramatically for the better. While there are always examples of individuals who are lacking, the police have greatly improved their training and awareness of the problem, and vigorously pursue domestic violence cases.

The greatest gap in the chain of punishment and deterrence of domestic violence is now neither in the law or the police, but in the courts.

According to groups that track the issue, the police have stopped bringing domestic violence cases to certain judges because of those judges' known unresponsiveness to crimes of this type.

Indeed, the problem of light sentencing for domestic crimes is widespread. In June of this year, the Knesset Committee for the Advancement of Women issued an investigative report on the matter of women murdered by their husband or partner. The report found that, "As part of a public message, and as a deterrent factor, it is necessary to harshen punishment and to end the tendency of judges to impose light sentences (including community service) in cases of [domestic] violence."

Light sentencing in these cases has a number of harmful effects. Not only does it undermine the progress that has been made within the police by discouraging the investment of scarce resources in this area, it also sends a signal to the public that domestic violence is not really a criminal matter, of concern to the entire society.

In other countries and in Israel, legislatures have attempted to address the problem of light sentencing for certain crimes through minimum sentencing laws. This is not an ideal solution and can even be counterproductive, for such sentences can lead judges to acquit rather than impose even the minimum punishment.

A better method would be for the Supreme Court to send a signal from the top down. If lenient sentences are frequently made harsher by higher courts, then judges would quickly learn that they must begin to mete out punishments that fit the crime.

Another important step would be to bring domestic violence cases to trial as quickly as possible. This not only would add to the deterrent effect, but also reduce the time in which the defendant and the victim remain in the same home, as is often the case.

The attention of the Supreme Court would also help fight the battle of public attitudes toward domestic violence. While violence in the family is certainly not supported by Israeli society, it is clear that it could be regarded as a more serious crime than it currently is by some people. If everyone regarded beating a wife at least as seriously as beating a neighbor, there would be much less wife beating.

The Knesset report noted that, in practically all of the cases in which women were murdered by their partners, the women had previously filed complaints with the police which, if acted upon properly, might have saved their lives. In order to save lives in the future, there is still considerable room for improvement. And, it goes without saying, the Knesset should not include among its members anyone who himself is guilty of such a crime.

Utility & futility

YEHEZKEL DROR

SEEING the grave way realities become distorted and the dangers that result makes one heartily wish somebody would come out with something like Nietzsche's famous 1874 essay entitled "On the Uses and Disadvantages of History for Life." This one could be called "On the Uses and Misuses of the European Union for the Middle East," and it would surely help

To believe that European 'common-market' models will fit the Middle East is to misread history

avoid our region being looked at through those perilously-tinted EU lenses.

The EU is a most important innovation in governance, posing a new paradigm for fusing states into multistate structures. As such, the European experience has much to teach when conditions are in part analogous - as illustrated by MERCOSUR in South America and, to a lesser degree, the ASEAN cluster in South East Asia.

In the longer run, the EU may help overcome the ills of nation-states worldwide by providing a counter-model much better suited to the emerging conditions of the 21st century.

However, to expect that the foreseeable future will witness a "New Middle East" in any way like the EU is a delusion, one that can lead only to counter-productive policies.

The EU is based on five essentials: shared encompassing culture, democratic regimes, absence

of aggressive religious or state ideologies, common economic denominators including market economies, and a sense of belonging together.

None of these conditions exists in the Middle East, or can realistically be expected to emerge over the next one or two generations at least.

The Arab Middle East does share a common Islamic tradition, but it is dense with religious schisms. None of the Arab regimes are democratic and most of them are repressive. Aggressive ideologies dominate some Middle East countries and may infect others. The economies of the Arab Middle East are dissimilar, for example, oil-rich and poor countries.

And that sense of "belonging together," while prevalent in large parts of the Arab Middle East, is not shared by some of its most important countries.

The composite picture of extreme differences between the Middle East and modern Europe is further radicalized by the existence of Israel - geographically part of the region but in all other salient respects separate - a modern democracy with a high-technology economy and the added unique characteristic of being a Jewish-Zionist state (with its own fundamentalist elements, perhaps stimulated by Mideastern examples).

THE IDEA of regional integration of the Middle East as a whole is thus senseless, and an integration of the Arab Middle East without Israel, were it possible, could easily adopt an anti-Western and anti-Israeli "Saladdin" stance, catastrophic for all.

Modern Europe has important technical lessons that can and should be applied to the Middle East, protection of the shared environment, for instance. And the "educational" import of the EU as encouraging cooperation

Dry Bones



White living together as "good neighbors," to borrow a term from the Report of the Commission on Global Governance, should be pushed it is vital that the Middle East be understood in terms of its unique historic processes, and that policies be custom-made to fit its propensities.

What will certainly be of little benefit is Europe's preoccupation with its own recent experiences and an attempt to project these onto very different situations.

The author, professor of political science emeritus at Hebrew University, spent two years at Maastricht working on European Union policies and structures.

The return of 'Who is a Jew'?

DAVID CLAYMAN

THE crisis that seriously threatened US Jewry's relationship to the State of Israel in the late 1980s is being revived.

A bill about to be introduced to the Knesset by Shas seeks to invalidate Reform and Conservative conversions, whether carried out abroad or here.

US Jewish leadership is up in arms. A broad coalition of Jewish organizations has organized to fight this move. Reform and Conservative rabbis are calling upon their constituents to actively protest this renewed specter of "Who is a Jew."

Prime Minister Netanyahu wrote US Jewish leaders pledging that Israel would continue to recognize non-Orthodox conversions performed abroad. In no way does he want a repeat confrontation with US Jews over the legitimacy of their forms of Jewish expression. Still, Reform and Conservative leaders are intent on protesting this denial of religious pluralism.

It is Israel opening or closing main thoroughfares on Shabbat is an issue. TV censorship is an issue. Insulting new immigrants and restricting their freedom to eat what they want is an issue. Religious pluralism? That isn't an issue.

The US Jewry-Israel relationship is troubled by misunderstandings. Each partner cherishes a basic principle ignored by the other. For almost 30 years the

American Jewish Congress conducted the America-Israel Dialogue which annually brought eminent US Jews together with their Israeli counterparts to discuss issues of common concern.

Fascinating and serious, these dialogues nevertheless reminded one of late Israeli comedian

ic. Women's right to pray at the Western Wall? The right to marry and be buried under non-Orthodox religious auspices? Somehow these didn't excite the Israelis.

FOR MOST Israelis religious pluralism means their right to

Shaikha Ofir's definition of monologue and dialogue - a monologue being one person talking to himself and a dialogue two people talking to themselves.

Whatever the issue, whether law or literature, women's rights or political extremism, the Israeli contingent always seemed to back track to aliyah. To them this was the bedrock of the Israel-Diaspora relationship; but to the American Jewish participants it was irrelevant.

They had their own mantra, the religious pluralism so fundamental to American Jewish life. They ascribed most of Israel's political, religious and social ills to its failure to wrestle free from the grip of an unbending, coercive religious establishment.

But the response of their counterparts was less than sympathetic

Pressure isn't so much for alternate religious forms of marriage, divorce and burial but for non-religious civil ceremonies.

It may be that just as Israel must learn to live with a US Jewry unprepared to join the miracle of the return to Zion, so US Jews may have to live with and, hopefully, continue to love an Israel unprepared at this stage to grant full recognition and legitimacy to their brand of Judaism within its domain.

Israel's recognition of non-Orthodox conversions conducted abroad while not recognizing such conversions conducted in Israel is illogical and contradictory, but perhaps a necessary compromise. Not to recognize conversions by Conservative and Reform rabbis abroad would be a rejection of those streams in Jewish life.

And yet for American Jewry to demand that Israel adopt its definition of religious pluralism in the face of Israeli rejection or indifference to it would, surely, be a kind of imperialism. Perhaps we shall have to live as best we can with these contradictions, at least until we can convince US Jews of the importance of aliyah, and they can persuade Israelis of the value of US-style religious pluralism.

In a recent *Ha'aretz* article entitled "Orthodox Democracy," David Landau questions whether religious pluralism is essential to modern Western democracy and suggests that unrestrained religious pluralism is peculiar to US society.

Great Britain, which has an established church, is no less a democracy than the US, notes Landau, suggesting that Israel, as a Jewish state, can be linked to an institutionalized Orthodox establishment and still remain democratic.

In Israel relief from a coercive religious establishment is not necessarily alternate religious streams but "opting out."

The writer is Israel director of the American Jewish Congress.

pick and choose their observance of tradition - but it's always Orthodox, as pithily summarized in Prof. Shlomo Avineri's "The shul I don't attend is Orthodox."

David Landau questions whether religious pluralism is essential to modern Western democracy and suggests that unrestrained religious pluralism is peculiar to US society.

Great Britain, which has an established church, is no less a democracy than the US, notes Landau, suggesting that Israel, as a Jewish state, can be linked to an institutionalized Orthodox establishment and still remain democratic.

In Israel relief from a coercive religious establishment is not necessarily alternate religious streams but "opting out."

The writer is Israel director of the American Jewish Congress.

Still, there is something very disturbing about a way of life that other tax-paying, non-haredi citizens (for whom the haredim feel nothing but contempt) are called upon to subsidize.

A truly pluralistic and liberal society would allow people to live as the haredi rabbis wish, provided they did so from choice.

What seems unacceptable is a situation where our nonreligious parties and their leaders, out of narrow coalition considerations (and here Binyamin Netanyahu and Shimon Peres are equally to blame) actually enlist secular society to help haredi society expand, prosper institutionally and eventually fill the country with poverty-stricken Bnei Braks.

Incidentally, Jerusalem, with its large haredi population, comes third on the NII's poverty scale.

The writer is a political scientist.

"They were quite surprised," he said.

Feugill said he made the hot, heavy suit, which he first used to rob a Fort Lauderdale restaurant, they had no idea the shrub near the drive-through window was totting a shotgun.

Detective Earl Feugill, camouflaged as a shaggy green bush, ordered them to freeze.

IT WAS a bush that bagged the bad guys.

When four would-be robbers, armed and masked, showed up to rob a Fort Lauderdale restaurant, they had no idea the shrub near the drive-through window was totting a shotgun.

Detective Earl Feugill, camouflaged as a shaggy green bush, ordered them to freeze.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

BRITISH POLICY

Sir, - Hebron was the right place for a British assault on Jewish rights and for the British foreign secretary's meeting with Arabs who deny the rights of Jews. In 1929, British forces refused to stop the Arab massacre of Jews living in Hebron, a many-centuries-old Jewish community, the place where Abraham bought the Cave of Machpelah as a burial place for his wife.

After the massacre in 1929, the British police and administration in the Land of Israel claimed that they could not protect the Jewish survivors who wanted to remain in the city. This was the pretext for the British forces to remove the Jews from Hebron, from proximity to a Jewish holy site. Today, British Foreign Secretary Rifkind claims that Jews inhabiting Hebron and other places in Judea and Samaria are there illegally. Britain thereby still endorses the "ethnic cleansing" practiced by Britain and the Arabs in 1929.

In 1929, it was clear to objective observers like Pierre van Paasson and Albert Londres that the British had acquiesced, if they had not connived, in the massacre of Jews, not only in Hebron, but in Jerusalem, Tiberias, Safed, and elsewhere. A massacre of Jews in the Old City of Jerusalem had taken place as early as 1920. Richard Meinertzhagen, himself a British official, had pointed to encouragement of the pogrom by certain officials in the British administration of the country.

British policy toward the Jews has not basically changed since 1929.

ELLIOTT A. GREEN
Jerusalem.

ALSO GUILTY

Sir, - Nahum Korman is to be charged with causing the death of an Arab boy who threw a stone at him. But what about the parents of the boy, who let their 10-year-old son commit an act of violence that, even according to Korman's critics, could have had fatal consequences? Are they not at least equally guilty?

M. SOPHER
Haifa.

OUR TRADITION

Sir, - Regarding your editorial of November 7, "Unfunny coercion," it is funny to me that you are so reasonable when you express nationalistic, right-wing political views, but so unreasonable when addressing our tradition, which is the best justification and educational foundation to bring the generation back to its senses, even in the political realm.

You fail to see the obvious connection between our enemy's religious faith and belief in "historical rights" to this land and their inexplicable success at drawing world support. They would never ever ridicule their faith - on principle. If we don't learn something from this, you can forget all about your nationalistic opinions - we won't be able to muster the conviction to achieve those goals.

BEN-ZION Y. CASSOUTO
Jerusalem.

LARGEST DEMONSTRATION

Sir, - At last, a long-standing argument has been settled by a report in *The Jerusalem Post* of November 3. Describing the Rabin Memorial Rally in Rabin Square, your reporter states: "More than 100,000 thronged to the square to honor Rabin's memory. The crowd overflowed onto the surrounding streets. Police estimated that more people attended the rally than had ever assembled there before."

Some of your readers will recall the anti-government rally organized by Labor and Peace Now after the Sabra and Shatilla events, when they claimed that 400,000 people had assembled in the same square.

At the time experts rejected those claims, but the Labor propaganda machine ground on. Now we have it. The rally on November 2 of "more than 100,000" was the largest ever held there. Can we now put that argument to rest?

BATYA F. HURWITZ
Jerusalem.

CALL FOR RECONCILIATION

Sir, - I refer to "Left-wing fascism, Orwellian style," (November 8). When some kook praises Yigal Amir, he is arrested, held in administrative detention, and sometimes even tried and sent to prison. On the other hand, when someone like Attorney David Moshevit continuously incites and brazenly, falsely accuses more than half the nation (including Prime Minister Netanyahu and members of his government) of responsibility in the assassination of Yitzhak Rabin, not only is nothing done about it, but we even have journalists sympathizing with and encouraging these accusers!

David Moshevit, together with Meretz and its sister organizations such as "We shall neither forget nor forgive," should understand once and for all that trying to collectively blame their political opponents for this crime whilst at the same time studiously refusing to face up to the real causes behind the murder, only encourages further division in the nation.

Surely the time has come to set up new organizations whose aims are to bring about a catharsis, a healing, a chance for mutual reconciliation.

TRUDY GEFEN
Kiryat Ono.

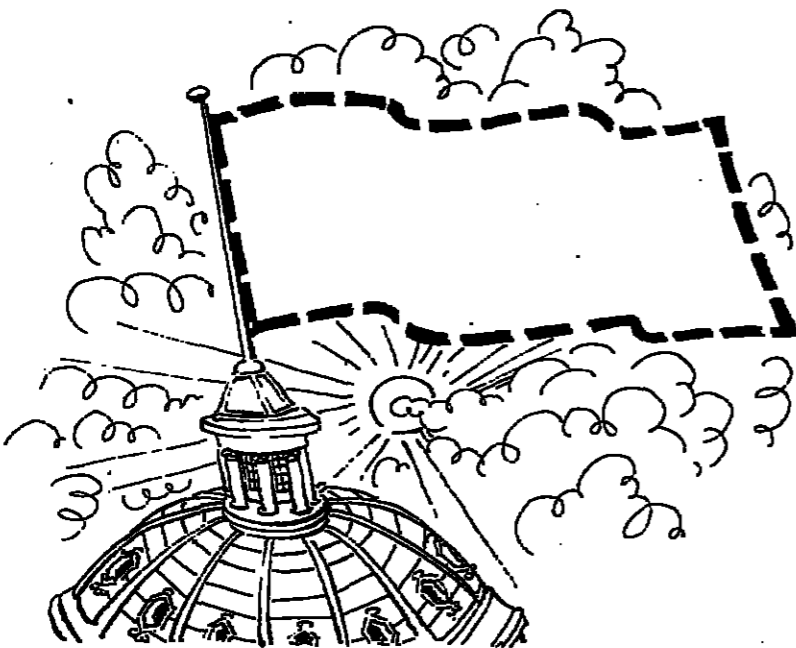
SELECTING MKS

Sir, - Mark Levinson ("Pinhasi plight," October 26) makes a good case for retaining parliamentary immunity. He is in error, however, when he says "...the best solution is not to elect shady MKs in the first place, or, if fooled by them, once, not to re-elect them." Unfortunately, we don't have the privilege of voting for individual representatives. If some sleaze adheres to the tail-end of an otherwise acceptable slate, we are stuck with it until we achieve the right to vote selectively for our representatives.

MURIEL MOULTON
Kiryat Tivon.

Earning Power

Global Forces Batter Politics



Randy Jones

By ROGER COHEN

THROUGHOUT much of the world today, politics lags behind economics, like a horse and buggy haplessly trailing a sports car. While politicians go through the motions of national elections — offering chimerical programs and slogans — world markets, the Internet and the furious pace of trade involve people in a global game in which elected representatives figure as little more than bit players. Hence the prevailing sense, in America and Europe, that politicians and ideologies are either uninteresting or irrelevant.

Bill Clinton has understood this better than most. His political style, stressing flexible management over firm policy, adapts itself to the economic winds and technological advances that are changing the way people communicate and think faster than any political doctrine ever could. If you can't fight globaliza-

tion, a London think tank. In France, unemployment has soared to 12.5 percent, the highest rate in Europe, and the Government can do little to help because it is bound by strict spending curbs mandated by European economic integration — itself partly a response to the competitive demands of the global marketplace.

Menacing Ghoul

The uncontrollable forces of the global village, with their daily mockery of domestic political agendas, have coalesced, for the French, into a menacing ghoul, loosely made up of the American architects of cyberspace, Wall Street currency traders and German central bankers. The new catch-phrase is "L'horreur économique," and the economic horror in question is not some Zola-esque child-labor network but the array of supranational forces that have abruptly given the French the disconcerting sense that they no longer control their destiny.

In America, however, Mr. Clinton has successfully preached that free trade offers immense opportunities to American industries willing to compete in a Disney-like "small, small world" of English-speaking, Big Mac-chomping computer nerds. With no cold war to fight, American diplomats have been widely recast as international salesmen.

Mr. Clinton was re-elected partly because this campaign has worked. The diatribes of Patrick J. Buchanan and Ross Perot against the North American Free Trade Agreement had a limited impact on a nation where the global economy has proved more boon than burden. Even American fears about competing with Japan now seem remote.

Still, even in Mr. Clinton's America, the changes wrought by globalization can be troubling. Corporate downsizing, undertaken to insure international competitiveness, has hurt many Americans. Other effects are less evident. They involve politics catching up with economics.

As imports have more than doubled over the past two decades, and

Continued on page 3

Anger grows as markets challenge politicians' power and relevance.

tion, he intimates, you may as well join it. Elsewhere, though — especially here in France, where there has always been a conviction that political planning should prevail over the whims of the market — the powerlessness of politicians has contributed to a profound malaise.

Dissatisfaction

"Throughout Europe, to a greater or lesser extent, we have rampant dissatisfaction because politicians are elected on promises they can't deliver because the market is global," said Jonathan Eyal, director of studies at the United Services Insti-



Kirsten Eisner for The New York Times

An inspection at the Naval Academy in Annapolis, Md. Amid scandals, the armed forces are trying to set rules on male-female conduct.

Military Maneuvers

War Is Hell. So Is Regulating Sex.

By ERIC SCHMITT

AMERICAN admirals and generals like to boast that they carry around contingency plans for wars, riots and even hurricanes. But they're still stumped when it comes to solving one of their most basic problems: sex.

It's not just the recent cases of widespread rape and sexual harassment at Army training centers. The Navy is still recovering from the 1991 Tailhook debacle where officers assaulted women at a convention, and the embarrassment of having 36 women on a repair ship come home pregnant from the Persian Gulf war. Pentagon lawyers are fighting challenges to the "don't ask, don't tell" policy against homosexuals.

America's military has been dealing with the consequences of sex since George Washington worried about treating his troops for venereal disease. Today it is forced to address the issue not as a medical nuisance but as a threat to discipline and order. Sexual issues affect decisions ranging from pregnancy policies to redesigning aircraft carriers (special berths and bathrooms for women) to readiness for war.

The nub of the military's difficulties is its youth — nearly 60 percent of the 1.5 million troops are 30 years old or younger. Now, increasing numbers of robust young women are joining robust young men in notoriously close quarters. Though women make up only 13 percent of the nation's troops, it is a fourfold increase since the military ended its separate branches for the sexes in 1973. As opportunities

for sexual contact increase, so do opportunities for sexual harassment and abuse.

"There's a natural attraction between men and women, and if you don't believe it happens in the military, you've got to have rocks in your head," said Frederick Pang, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Force Management Policy. "But when the relationships are inappropriate, we need to take action."

Since discipline is essential and sex is seen as a threat to it, the military finds itself in the

than at home.

In a climate in which some rules are more equal than others, it is sometimes hard for young soldiers of either sex to tell which they must take seriously. The rules expressly forbid drill sergeants to have intimate relationships with their recruits, yet last week young female Army recruits said they feared for their careers and their safety if they rejected their instructors' advances. Drill instructors, as any recruit knows, are the masters of the universe, however finite and insular that universe is.

Sparks fly when the military tries to graft modern standards of sexual behavior to the age-old values of its warrior culture. "The military is training young men to be aggressive in combat and face life-threatening situations, yet they also have to realize that in dealings with female counterparts they have to switch gears," said Gilbert F. Casellas, chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the Air Force's former general counsel.

Pentagon reformers are fighting an entrenched, male culture that has historically devalued, if not degraded women. Less than 10 years ago, Marine Corps drill instructors still led training runs with chants like this: "One, two, three, four. Every night we pray for war. Five, six, seven, eight. Rape. Kill. Mutilate." Today, the old chants are banned, but instructors still convey a kill-or-be-killed message through intimidation and the threat of violence. Brothels still sprout around American bases overseas, particularly in Asia. And senior officers responsible for setting a new, enlightened

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Shrinking Welfare

Pitting the poor against the poorer.

By Clifford J. Levy

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G.I.'s Abroad

Clinton expands America's military role overseas.

By Elaine Sciolino

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'Moral Authority'

Canada erects a monument to its peacekeepers.

By Anthony DePalma

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The World

Loosening the Timetable for Bringing G.I.'s Home

By ELAINE SCIOLINO

WASHINGTON
ON one level, President Clinton's decision to keep American troops in Bosnia way past their one-year deadline is a blatant about-face.

Last year, when he was selling America on his decision to help enforce a peace settlement in the Balkans, Mr. Clinton promised that the troops would be home by the end of 1995. Last week, to almost nobody's surprise, he said some G.I.'s would be needed for 18 months more.

Yes, that's an about-face. But something else is going on too.

The Bosnia decision shattered one pillar of recent military thinking: the need for a clear-cut exit strategy whenever American troops are put in harm's way. And as if to show how easy it is now to commit American troops abroad, Mr. Clinton announced at the same news

In the absence of casualties in Bosnia, Clinton can be bolder about sending and keeping Americans abroad as peacekeepers.

conference that G.I.'s would join a Canadian-led peacekeeping unit in Zaire.

What's more, there seems to be little public opposition. In the absence of American casualties in Bosnia, the public no longer seems to be so intent on knowing just when its troops will return from a mission overseas.

This is a big change from a year ago, when the President said: "If we leave after a year, and they decide they don't like the benefits of peace and they're going to start fighting again, that does not mean NATO failed. It means we gave them a chance to make their peace and they blew it."

Last week, Mr. Clinton acknowledged that the Administration was wrong to think peace could take root in only a year. "Quite frankly," he said, "rebuilding the fabric of Bosnia's economic and political life is taking longer than anticipated."

President Clinton's decision on Bosnia also changed the look of American participation in the effort to deliver relief aid in Zaire. If Mr. Clinton easily extended the United States' foray into Bosnia, why would he feel compelled to stick with his announced deadline of four months for the African expedition?

Mr. Clinton didn't even feel he had to do much consulting with Congress before announcing his decisions on Bosnia and Zaire. With the Republican-led Congress out of session, he made his announcement at a hastily-called news conference.

By contrast, when he announced the Bosnia decision last year, he made a formal address to the American people and sent his top military advisers to Capitol Hill for extensive briefings.

The premise that American forces shouldn't be committed overseas without a clear idea of when they could be extracted was sanctified in the military doctrine espoused by Colin Powell when he was chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It held that the United States



President Clinton made American soldiers available for a peacekeeping force in Zaire, where a man cried over his wife's body Friday as refugees streamed along a road.

should intervene militarily only when its vital interests are threatened, only with overwhelming force, only when there is a clear goal and a defined exit strategy.

But the date when the troops come home is determined as much by politics as by the military situation, and both can change.

In its 1994 mission to feed refugees in Rwanda and in its mission to restore democracy to Haiti that year, the Administration stuck to its schedules. But in Bosnia, the Administration found it easy to drop the idea that a timetable for leaving had to be obeyed, once it decided that the timetable no longer made sense.

In a convoluted explanation, Secretary of Defense William Perry admitted that while America had achieved the military goals, this wasn't enough to claim victory and go home. The deadline, he told reporters, "was right in the sense that all of the specific tasks spelled out we did do in 12 months; it was not right in the sense that those tasks were enough to allow us to safely leave the country."

Both the Bosnia and Zaire decisions show just how far the Administration has moved toward the thinking advocated by Madeleine Albright, the American representative to the United Nations, and by Gen. John Shalikashvili, General Powell's successor as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Do What Can Be Done

The two top-level officials firmly believe that the Powell Doctrine is a cold war relic, ill-suited to today's less rigid world system. For months, Ms. Albright has pushed for what she calls the "doability doctrine": that America should use its military power in flexible ways to achieve practical, if limited, goals.

That strategy may make it easier to map out a use for American forces in places like Bosnia and Zaire, where the social and political problems defy easy solutions. But it may also make for American frustration: As peacekeepers, what the G.I.'s can accomplish may well

prove incomplete or temporary.

In Bosnia, for example, a report issued last week by the independent International Crisis Group concluded that the civilian provisions of the peace agreement reached a year ago in Dayton, Ohio, "are in crisis." People indicted as war criminals remain at large; leaders responsible for the outbreak of war have been given a new mandate to govern in fraudulent elections and repatriation of refugees has failed, the report said.

The continued deployment of NATO troops is not intended to resolve these problems, only to promote stability.

In a similar sense, the crisis in Zaire is a product of business left unfinished from the crisis in neighboring Rwanda two years ago, when America and its allies left refugee camps under the control of Rwandan Hutu militia leaders rather than send the refugees home.

So much for exit strategies. Is there ever a final exit from a problem that was left unsolved?

Into the Fray Again

Canada Likes the Peacekeeper's Mantle

By ANTHONY DePALMA

TORONTO
AT a busy intersection in Ottawa, there is a sculpture of a radio operator, a watchman and an armed sentry standing atop walls that are split to symbolize irreconcilable differences. When the bronze and stone were placed above the traffic in 1992, Canada became the first nation to erect a monument to peacekeeping.

Canada has a deep and long-standing commitment to peacekeeping around the world. But the traditional peacekeeping that the monument depicts bears little resemblance to the multinational force that Canada's Lieut. Gen. Maurice Baril is to lead into the chaos of central Africa after the United Nations Security Council unanimously approved the mission Friday.

There will be no line separating the sides, no orderly division that just needs to be observed and maintained. Instead, up to 12,000 troops from eight nations, including the United States, will wade into a no-man's land of tribal rivalries to bring food and supplies to 1 million refugees.

The United States tends to make a bigger splash when it gets involved overseas, but no country has more experience than Canada when it comes to peacekeeping. Increasingly, though, there is little peace to keep. Rather, Canadians now talk of humanitarian intervention, rapid response and a complicated process of "peacebuilding," which brings far greater risk of unwanted military engagements and far less chance of achieving lasting settlements.

Peace of Mind

The decision by Prime Minister Jean Chrétien that Canada should step to the front of the line in Africa seems to be a genuinely humanitarian action by a usually cautious leader horrified by what was happening in eastern Zaire, and by a nation that has long found peace of mind at home by keeping peace abroad. He has been criticized for focusing too much on Quebec sovereignty and economic issues during his first three years in office and shirking the role of international mediator, which Canada had played since the days after World War II, when its military took on disproportionate impor-

tance because it was comparatively intact.

In 1956, Foreign Minister (later Prime Minister) Lester B. Pearson convinced the United Nations to place an international force, led by Canada, between the Egyptians and the British, French and Israelis during the Suez Canal crisis.

Since then, Canada has participated in virtually every United Nations peacekeeping mission. More than 50,000 Canadians have served as peacekeepers — the most from any nation. About 1,000 Canadian troops are stationed in Bosnia; 750 are in Haiti. The dividing line in the Ottawa monument is meant to evoke the Green Line that splits Cyprus, where Canadians landed more than 30 years ago.

'Moral Authority'

The Nobel Peace Prize awarded to Mr. Pearson for his part in the Suez crisis is on permanent display in the lobby of the Lester B. Pearson Building in Ottawa, seat of Canada's Foreign Affairs ministry. The peacekeeper's role he chartered influenced a generation of Canadian politicians, including Mr. Chrétien, and is a touchstone of how Canada sees itself in a modern world.

"Canada may not be a superpower but we are a nation that speaks on the international scene with great moral authority," said Mr. Chrétien when he announced Canada's decision to take the lead role in Zaire. "Now is the time to use that moral authority."

Canada travels light, carrying very little historical baggage when it arrives in a place like Zaire. It has no history of being a colonial power, nor an aggressor state.

French is the common language of the former French and Belgian colonies. In the days when Canada, under Pierre Trudeau, spent more freely on development aid, Zaire, Rwanda and Burundi were showered with attention. Canadians helped build universities, manage forests and construct irrigation systems. But Canada came to realize the huge burden of playing international broker. As taxes and the national deficit soared, international activities were trimmed.

Canadians were also shocked and disappointed by previous peacekeeping missions in Africa. A civilian inquiry is still underway into the torture and killing of a Somali teenager at the hands of Canadian paratroopers in 1993. And a small, Canadian-led mission that tried to keep order in Rwanda in 1994



This monument in Ottawa was said to be the first by a nation to its peacekeepers.

fied after several of its members were killed.

Days before he left for Africa as special United Nations envoy, Raymond Chrétien, Canada's Ambassador to Washington, and former ambassador to several central African nations, said he would carry no commitment from Canada except to provide air transport for him and his team. Soon after arriving, though, he briefed the Prime Minister, his uncle, describing a far more horrific scene had been imagined.

Organizing Relief

Last weekend, when the Prime Minister planned to pass a frigid day reading a French Canadian novel, the constant television images of hungry refugees made him stop. He began a round of telephone calls to enlist world leaders and, to the relief of Washington officials concerned that this looked too much like a rerun of the disaster in Somalia, he offered to take the lead.

On Friday, up to 400,000 refugees began to return to Rwanda. Canada claimed partial credit.

"The initiative that was taken this week, beginning last weekend with the Prime Minister, is already I think beginning to pay its own dividends in terms of having a breakthrough," Foreign Minister Lloyd Axworthy said.

"This is far removed from classical peacekeeping but it's an advance," said Alex Morrison, president of the Pearson Peacekeeping Center, which was established with government help at an old military base in Nova Scotia and has trained more than 700 people from 66 countries. "We cannot allow national governments or societies in anarchy to be able to say 'You can't come in because to do so would violate our sovereignty.'"

A successful mission would bring great rewards for Mr. Chrétien, who will probably call an election next year. The demoralized Canadian Army would be energized, and the memory of Somalia would be tempered. And for once, Canada would be out in front of the United States instead of following behind.

The \$75 million mission even has the support of separatist Quebec, and if it can be pulled off without the peacekeepers getting bloodied, it is likely to be used as another argument for keeping Canada whole. A Canada that could not keep from breaking apart would lose the moral authority required to keep other nations together.

The World

Bad Shots in the Spying Game

By TIM WEINER

OH, for the cold war, when life was simpler, when spies and spycatchers played by unwritten rules as formal as the structure of a sonnet. Their lives today are more like free verse, famously defined by Robert Frost as playing tennis without a net.

The great game of espionage has many strange stories, but few weirder than that of Vladimir Galkin, the retired colonel of the Soviet intelligence service who got a Get Out of Jail Free card signed by the Director of Central Intelligence and booked the next flight back to Moscow last week. The whole contretemps left the F.B.I. and the C.I.A. hurling unpoetic imprecations at each other, with the spooks clucking their tongues at the ham-handed gumshoes and the special agents who catch Russian spies muttering darkly and cursing intelligence services everywhere.

As for Mr. Galkin, his lawyer insisted that the United States had no right to take him prisoner — as it had done when the former spy landed in New York Oct. 29 — because the war is over. The old rules, it seems, have blurred considerably.

The F.B.I. Goes Fishing

Spycatching, to switch sports, is like fly-fishing. The F.B.I. studies the prey intently. It lures him with something that looks good but conceals a barb. It deceives him into biting,

then hooks him and reels him in. And finally, say the old unwritten rules, it throws him back. If it didn't, the Russian and American espionage and counter-espionage services, who know one another pretty well, would forever be locking up one another's spies, which would ruin the whole arrangement.

The trouble with unwritten rules is that they are subject to variant readings. In Mr. Galkin's case, the nation's premier

A retired K.G.B. colonel is arrested by the F.B.I., and the C.I.A. is indignant.

law-enforcement and intelligence services interpreted them differently, resulting in a farcical snafu. The F.B.I. felt that it had a score to settle with Mr. Galkin, who had retired from the K.G.B. with the rank of colonel in 1992. But retirees are not really fair game, if the rules are interpreted by the C.I.A.'s black lights. And in hindsight the intelligence agency felt that the penalty for playing that rough — the likely arrest of one or more of its retirees engaged in various pursuits in Moscow — was too high.

The beef against Mr. Galkin was that he had summoned one of his agents, an Indian-

born American computer scientist, to the island of Cyprus in 1991. He offered the man, Subrahmanyam M. Kota, money for military secrets including inside dope on the \$40 billion, never-finished "Star Wars" system.

Getting Stung

According to Mr. Galkin, nothing was delivered and the relationship ended. But then, in October 1992, an F.B.I. man with a phony Russian accent called Mr. Kota and asked him if he was interested in another tryst. The sting produced a sworn statement against Mr. Galkin from his old contact.

Meanwhile, Mr. Galkin, seeing little future as a spy for a defunct empire, had doffed his cloak and became one of the *biznesmeni*, like thousands of other suddenly demobilized soldiers for state socialism. And it was in this capacity that he filed a visa application to come to the United States — previous occupation: K.G.B. colonel — and flew into Kennedy Airport on a trip to buy some high-tech surveillance equipment for the Moscow police.

But the F.B.I. had some unfinished business with Mr. Galkin. It met his plane, arrested him, jailed him and moved to secure his indictment on espionage charges. And here the tennis net came down in a heap, and the American doubles team, tangled in its skeins, commenced hitting one another over the head.

The C.I.A. says it did not know that the F.B.I. was going to imprison Mr. Galkin, rather than question and release him. The F.B.I. says it sent John M. Deutch, the



Vladimir Galkin after his release from a Federal detention center in Worcester, Mass.

Director of Central Intelligence, a cable laying out its plans six days before the arrest. The C.I.A. says those plans did not explain that Mr. Galkin would be going up the river. Oh, yes, they did, says the bureau. It seemed that the vaunted new spirit of cooperation between the two agencies, whose rivalry goes back to the days of felt fedoras, needed some patching up.

Mr. Deutch went to Deputy Attorney General Jamie Gorelick on Wednesday, warning

that the Russian foreign intelligence service already had drawn up a list of retired American spies eligible for prolonged tours in Moscow's jail system. Ms. Gorelick said she put it in writing. Mr. Deutch balked, then relented.

Soon Mr. Galkin was a free man. And an epigrammatically minded intelligence officer was quoting a forgotten French politician over the telephone: "It was worse than a crime. It was a blunder."

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The Global Economy Batters Politics

Continued From Page 1

the American economy has become increasingly international, foreign companies have come to have a much bigger stake in the American political system. That truth has an abstract air about it until it is embodied in the person of somebody like John Huang.

Blurring the Line

Just what Mr. Huang was up to, and whether it was legal, remains unclear. But the activities of this Indonesian-American Democratic Party fund-raiser — including his coaxing of a \$250,000 contribution from a South Korean conglomerate — have raised questions about whether American foreign policy in Indonesia, and Southeast Asia generally, was in any sense for sale. Mr. Clinton last week for the first time acknowledged having met with Mr. Huang and James Riady, the Indonesian billionaire for whom Mr. Huang once worked, but the President denied that they had influenced policy decisions. Still, their entree to the White House — with roots in Mr. Clinton's days back in Arkansas — appears to blur the line between national politics and global commerce.

This trend may be inevitable, for if the economy is global, politics can hardly ignore the fact. The difference between America and Europe appears to lie in how threatening the changes wrought by the global marketplace are perceived to be. Mr. Huang may have transgressed, but his actions suggest that the constituents of the American President are now global. His comings and goings raise ethical questions, but they affirm rather than impugn America's power.

Conversely, in a France entirely lacking America's current confidence, a psychosis over lost sovereignty is growing. Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Perot strike a chord with some Americans, but in the end they remain marginal. Bob Dole's complaints about the surrender of American power to the United Nations go largely unheeded. (Look at Mr. Clinton's commitment of thousands of American troops to a United Nations force in Africa last week.) But in France, the xenophobic National Front of Jean-Marie Le Pen has advanced implacably, winning control of big French cities like Toulon and Orange.

The specters Mr. Le Pen is able to exploit are manifold. France, like other nations of the European Union, faces an imminent surrender of much of its sovereignty. A European currency, the "euro," is to be introduced in just over two years, and control of the fiscal policies that back it will reside essentially with a European Central Bank.

The ability of national politicians to set economic policy will thus be severely curtailed. While in the United States the Federal Reserve's power is balanced by a powerful federal government, there will be no European government acting as a counterweight to a European Central Bank in which Germany's influence is almost certain to be dominant.

Surrendered Sovereignty

Mr. Eyal said this development would exacerbate Europe's disenchantment with politicians who are powerless to deliver. "We are going to have unelected bureaucrats, distant from any public accountability, running a bank board that will essentially set everything in economic terms in Europe. The results could be explosive."

As Gary Burgess of the Brookings Institution pointed out, France and Germany are now operating like California and New York State, but without a federal government in Washington to redistribute resources between them and without the labor mobility of the United States. "If there was 12.5 percent unemployment in New York," as there is now in France, he said, "you'd have money pouring in and people pouring out. But that

doesn't happen in Europe."

Of course, the euro has been advanced by France and Germany in part to counter the perceived American domination of the global economy. But this long-term aim — a strong European currency for a more united Europe less dependent on the United States — may not produce fruits quickly enough to head off the seething discontent that the likes of Mr. Le Pen are exploiting.

The mood in France has been captured, recently by anger at the proposed sale of the state-owned Thomson Multimedia consumer electronics company to Daewoo of South Korea. Veiled racism appears to lurk behind dark tales of the ruthless methods of Daewoo and laments about the sale of a French "national jewel" to an Asian competitor. With rumors circulating that layoffs are at hand, the National Front has been furiously distributing leaflets at Thomson plants.

It is notable that no such outburst has accompanied British Telecom's proposed purchase of MCI, the American long-dis-

Supranational forces hobble governments, and anger is growing.

tance phone company. Americans are simply better disposed toward a global market whose benefits they now sense. In fact, a substantial part of Thomson's vaunted technology in digital television and satellite systems is developed at plants in the United States, acquired when Thomson bought RCA in the 1980's. James Harper, a spokesman at these plants in Indiana, said, "There has been no hue and cry over the Koreans running things rather than the French."

Contrasting Reactions

The differing reactions to Daewoo at Thomson in France and in the United States reveal two things. The first is that America's more open, more flexible society copes more easily with the rapid flux of an increasingly borderless world. The second is that globalization, however it is caricatured, is not merely Americanization. Thomson has major interests in the United States. Many Japanese cars are largely American-made. American sneakers are made in Asia. CNN has instant worldwide recognition, but so, too, do BMW and Chanel.

Still, the rapid, American-led change of civilization headed by the likes of Microsoft and Intel is bound to produce a political reaction. Their technology destroys borders, sweeping them away like quant vestiges of an old world. Not everyone likes this. For every Riady courting American favor, there is someone courting resistance to America and globalization. Benjamin R. Barber of Rutgers University has called this global conflict "Jihad versus McWorld."

In France, the anxieties over the global theme park exploited by Mr. Le Pen are more widespread than his movement. Similarly, in Asia, the forces of Japanese and Chinese nationalism are stirring. To use Benedict Arnold's phrase, the "imagined communities" gathered behind national flags will not be abandoned without a fight.

Mr. Le Pen now says, "We are for a revolution, but a French one" — that is, a revolution, but for people of French blood, whoever they may be. The French revolution of 1789 had a different theme: the forging of a nation of citizens, irrespective of ethnicity, whose rights gave them a stake in the country. Therein lay its universal appeal. Today, however, universal ideas appear overwhelmingly American, and the French, among others, are groping for a response.

The Nation

For Juries, the Truth vs. the Whole Truth

By WILLIAM GLABERSON

STAMFORD, Conn. **O**UTSIDE OF COURT, some people said Alex Kelly smirked on television. Some were willing to bet that the jury would convict him in minutes on the charge that he raped a 16-year-old girl in Darien a decade ago.

But inside the jury room, it turned out, the six jurors were deadlocked in the case, which drew wide attention because of its allegations of brutality in a suburb of privileged teen-agers.

As the jurors described their deliberations in the days after the mistrial on Tuesday, a pattern emerged: The view of Alex Kelly from the jury box — clean-cut and presumed innocent — was sharply different from the view of Alex Kelly in the media — arrogant and suspect.

The difference is not hard to explain. A lot of information about Mr. Kelly never made it into the trial — about a barroom confrontation with three young women this summer, about admissions of drug dependency and burglaries as a teen-ager, about a car crash in September in which he is charged with leaving his injured girlfriend in the road. There were no details about Mr. Kelly's eight years of hang-gilding and skiing as a fugitive in the resorts of Europe, which is what made the case a media event in the first place.

Most important, the jury never heard that Mr. Kelly had been accused of a second rape, for which he is awaiting trial. Allegations of other misdeeds are generally not admissible in court, but can sometimes be heard if they show a pattern of behavior by the defendant.

Alternate Reality

The court's exclusion of the second incident recalled the case of William Kennedy Smith, tried five years ago in the rape of a young woman in Florida. Three other women had accused Mr. Kennedy of raping them in similar circumstances, but their allegations were kept from the jury — which acquitted Mr. Smith.

Some lawyers say high-profile cases like these illustrate why the legal system isolates jurors from outside influences.

"You wouldn't want to be tried on 'Charles Grodin' or 'Gerald,' would you?" said Barry Scheck, a professor at Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law in Manhattan who was one of O.J. Simpson's lawyers.

But lawyers' maneuvers and court rules can create such a contrast in the portrayals of the defendant inside and outside the courtroom that they are sometimes criticized for creating an alternate reality.

For better or worse, said Carol S. Steiker,



Alex Kelly, left, with his girlfriend, Amy Molitor, and his father, Joseph Kelly, outside Superior Court in Stamford on Tuesday.

who teaches criminal law at Harvard Law School, "the kind of information that is kept out of court is the kind of information we use every day in making our moral judgments."

In the media, the moral judgment was sometimes clear. Mr. Kelly was too handsome and too rich and he had been charged with too many crimes.

"Creep can't turn to Mommy and Daddy now," said a headline in The New York Post at the start of the trial.

But in the courtroom, many of the rules used to screen information are intended to assure fairness, not to help gauge a person's public popularity or unpopularity. There it may be easier to craft an image than it is in front of the cameras, and there the jurors saw a different Alex Kelly.

Dressed to Please

What some television viewers saw as an arrogant smirk was interpreted by some in the courtroom as an ingratiating smile.

The blue jacket and khaki pants that Mr. Kelly wore every day appeared so calculated to create a picture of preppy innocence that his attire became the object of ridicule

by lawyers. Still, one juror said in interviews after the deadlock that Mr. Kelly looked like a "clean-cut guy" and that his image had raised questions about whether it was possible for such a boy to have committed a violent rape.

The defense lawyer, Thomas P. Puccio, skillfully managed the information that was presented to the jurors. He often referred to Mr. Kelly's father, who has a plumbing business and real estate investments, and posted a \$1 million bond for his son, as "a plumber."

Mr. Puccio worked tirelessly to assure that there was no mention of the central fact that has dominated years of news coverage: four days after the incident involved in the inconclusive trial, a 17-year-old girl from Stamford, who did not know the 16-year-old from Darien, accused Mr. Kelly of raping her, sodomizing her and threatening her life under almost identical circumstances in a big car after a party.

In interviews after they were dismissed, several jurors said they were shocked to learn of the second rape case. One juror, Helena Furson of Weston, delivered what amounted to a protest against the tiny soap-

shot of reality the jurors were offered. "There needs to be more information presented to juries," she said. "They have to do something to change the way the system is."

Beyond Reasonableness

Lawyers also noted that many jurors are earnest to a fault in interpreting the requirement that they must find guilt beyond a reasonable doubt in order to convict. And in rape cases, some lawyers say, male defendants often benefit not only from the rules of evidence and their lawyers' strategies, but also from social preconceptions that jurors bring into the jury box.

Jay Goldberg, a defense lawyer in New York, said that to television viewers and newspaper readers, Mr. Kelly's much-noted handsomeness might have seemed off-putting, especially as he displayed what looked like a smirk as he marched into court each day holding the hand of his pretty girlfriend.

But to jurors in a rape case, Mr. Goldberg said, "if the guy is good looking, they think, 'The girl may have been interested.'"

Military Maneuvers

War Is Hell. So Is Regulating Sex.

Continued From Page 1

example often fall short of the mark. The commander of American forces in the Pacific, Adm. Richard C. Macke, was forced to step down a year ago after he told reporters that three American servicemen accused and later convicted of raping a 12-year-old girl in Okinawa should have hired a prostitute.

The armed forces have adopted strict policies against sexual harassment, forced generals on down to privates to attend sensitivity classes and stiffened penalties for violators. The Army's official term is "zero tolerance," much like its earlier "zero defects," thought up to banish carelessness. Zero tolerance seems a hollow phrase at Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland, where Capt. Derrick Robertson and four drill instructors are accused of violations from rape to improper behavior toward female trainees. The base command has launched a buddy system, telling its soldiers not to go anywhere alone.

The best policies will work only when the troops embrace them. "This only works if enlightened males police their peers," said Charles Moskos, a military sociologist at Northwestern University.

No doubt the services need more women throughout the chain of command, commissioned and non-commissioned officers who are a presence in the field, examples to subordinates and checks to men who might abuse their positions of authority and trust. About 10 percent of the 2,100 drill instructors are women, as are 6 of the 37 at Aberdeen. As far as the service academies go, the first female officers graduated less than 20 years ago. Most of the high-ranking women are still in traditional areas like logistics, personnel, medical and support positions.

In a go-along, get-along male-dominated culture, women may have to change their tactics, some experts suggest. In fact, they say, the military might not be teaching the right lessons to the right people. "In trying to do this right, the military has not taught women how to retaliate," said Judith H. Stiehm, a political science professor at Florida International University and author of "It's Our Military, Too!" (Temple University Press).

Professor Stiehm told the story of a young Marine sergeant whose commanding officer repeatedly pressured her to sleep with him. The woman finally went to a hotel with him. After he undressed and went into the bathroom, she took his clothes and left, handing them to the military police when she returned to her base. "That

took care of it," said Professor Stiehm. The job of regulating sex among the troops is considered a deeply unpleasant business by commanders, who would rather be firing off artillery guns.

"They'd rather not have it come up," said Maj. Gen. David C. Meade, a retired Army officer who commanded 20,000 United States troops in Haiti. "Commanders would like to focus on the business of getting ready for war. But if touchy issues come up, they're not squeamish about dealing with them."

The recent Army cases have energized critics of co-ed basic training courses and more combat roles for women. "The purpose of the military is to kill and break things," said Representative Steven E. Buyer, an Indiana Republican who is a major in the Army Reserve. "If you integrate the sexes at basic training, it'll deprecate the military preparedness. I don't think trainers will be as difficult or as rough on training with women there."

Other Government officials disagree but concede sex will continue to trouble the military. "It's a work-in-progress," Mr. Casellas said of the military's efforts to combat sexual abuses. "Clearly, the progress hasn't been fast enough."



Trainees parade last week at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds in Maryland.

The Rules

Revising its personnel manual last year, the Coast Guard added a section on male-female relationships. The manual is one of the best of the guides issued by the armed forces because it not only addresses conduct but also gives clear, specific examples of acceptable and unacceptable behavior. Excerpts follow.

Out of Line

Romantic relationships between members are unacceptable when:

- (1) members have a supervisor/subordinate relationship (including periodic supervision of duty section or watch-standing personnel); or
- (2) members are assigned to the same small shore unit (less than 60 members); or
- (3) members are assigned to the same cutter; or
- (4) the relationship is manifested in

the work environment in a way which disrupts the effective conduct of daily business....

Romantic relationships between chief petty officers (E-7/8/9) and junior enlisted personnel (E-4 and below) are unacceptable.

Coast Guard policy prohibits the following relationships or conduct, regardless of rank, grade, or position of the persons involved:

- (1) Engaging in sexually intimate behavior aboard any Coast Guard vessel, or in any Coast Guard-controlled work place.
- (2) Romantic relationship outside of marriage between commissioned officers and enlisted personnel....
- (3) Personal and romantic relationship between instructors at training commands and students....

Examples of acceptable personal relationships:

- (1) Two crew members going to an occasional movie, dinner, concert, or other social events.
- (2) Members jogging or participating in wellness or recreational activities together.

Examples of unacceptable relationships:

- (1) Supervisors and subordinates in private business together.
- (2) Supervisors and subordinates in a romantic relationship.

Examples of unacceptable conduct:

- Giving or receiving gifts, except gifts of nominal value on special occasions.
- Changing duty rosters or work schedules to the benefit of one or more members in a relationship when other members of the command are not afforded the same consideration.

Welfare And the Working Poor

By CLIFFORD J. LEVY

PROFITS may be surging on Wall Street, giving a nudge to the onerous economy of New York State, but the recovery hasn't yet turned into bountiful opportunities for would-be burger-flippers or cashiers. So when Gov. George E. Pataki of New York unveiled his plan last week for scaling back welfare to comply with a new Federal law, he also drew attention to a new national conflict: When welfare recipients start looking for jobs to replace their shrinking welfare benefits, they will be competing with the working poor, who are barely surviving on what they make now.

Fighting for Crumbs

This conflict threatens not only New York, but other slow-growth states, too. And the conflict isn't just over jobs either.

Officials in New York and other states are only beginning to grapple with how they will make room in their subsidized child-care programs for children of today's welfare recipients without displacing working families who already take advantage of the programs. Nearly two in three children among the 1.5 million in Federally subsidized child care programs nationwide are from working poor families.

Wisconsin, seeking to provide enough slots for welfare recipients who are being required to work, has already rewritten its child-care rules to eliminate subsidies for many working poor families. New Jersey, too, has lowered the income eligibility for subsidized child care, though less so.

Mr. Pataki vowed last week to reinvest savings from his proposal in day care and job training to help people off welfare. But there are already waiting lists for child care. And many of the state-subsidized job-training programs for welfare recipients have been criticized as ineffective.

This raises a question that typically generates only vague reassurances: Will the price of reducing the welfare rolls be an increase in the number of poor people?

Mr. Pataki argues that under his policies, the economy will grow enough to create jobs for people on welfare after they lose benefits. Advocates for the poor and union leaders demur. They point out that in New York City, which has about 70 percent of the state's welfare recipients, the unemployment rate hit 8.6 percent in August, more than three points higher than that of the whole nation. And they say that the new jobs that are cropping up require experience that most recipients do not have.

Mr. Pataki's plan, which would end cash grants for most childless adults and would begin reducing benefits for families after 18 months, eliminating them entirely after five years on the rolls, faces tough stalling in the Democratic-controlled Assembly. But whatever plan emerges could cause upheaval in the work force.

With more people seeking employment, wages might drop for low-skill jobs. Local governments might continue to cut their payrolls and replace municipal employees with current or former welfare recipients.

The Sub-Minimum Wage

"The reality is that this is going to create intense competition for jobs that don't exist, especially at the low-wage level," said William F. Henning Jr., a vice president at Local 1180 of the Communications Workers of America, which represents 7,000 workers in city government. "There simply aren't the jobs for them now. What this is an impetus toward a sub-minimum wage."

Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani was still evaluating the Governor's plan, but has predicted that the new Federal rules will push people off welfare without giving the city enough money for child care and job training to help them get jobs. Mr. Pataki says such criticism is unfounded.

"People who don't want to see changes made in the welfare system will always cast doubt on any new initiative and any new idea, because they are supporters of the status quo," said Zenia Mucha, the Governor's spokeswoman.

But both supporters and detractors of the welfare overhaul say it is difficult to predict what will happen two or three years from now. Doomday predictions may not come to pass because welfare recipients may alter their behavior once they realize that their benefits are finite. They may go on and off welfare, getting short-term or part-time jobs — seeking to prolong their eligibility for benefits under the five-year limit. That way, the number of people who have lost their benefits will be staggered with those who have not, and the work force will not be flooded with new people all at once.

There may also be loopholes and exemptions in the Federal rules that allow some flexibility. And it's possible that if politicians see sharp increases in unemployment and homelessness, they will start bending even more, regardless of how fed up they are with the present welfare system.

"The worst-case scenario is possible; it is just not likely," said Douglas J. Besharov, a resident scholar at the American Enterprise Institute in Washington. "I think that the political system is perfectly willing to have homeless men and perhaps some homeless women, but it is not ready to have homeless families."

ECONOMY

When Corporate Directors Play Musical Chairs

By JUDITH H. DOBRZYNSKI

TO shareholders weary of watching corporate mishaps with little, if any, discernible intervention from boards, all directors are suspect. But some, to paraphrase George Orwell, are more suspect than others.

They are trophy directors who sit on many boards and can navigate corporate America's wood-paneled board rooms as easily as their own homes. Among directors of the Fortune 1,000 companies, they include well-connected types like Frank C. Carlucci, the former Defense Secretary who according to 1996 proxies sits on 14 corporate boards, and Ann D. McLaughlin, the former Labor Secretary who sits on 11, as well as lower-profile executives like Raymond S. Trough, who occupies 15 board seats, David T. Kollat (also 15), Claudine B. Malone (11) and Willie D. Davis (11).

Their clout could be enormous in corporate America. Yet, many have the time to be vigilant representatives of investors? And, if they time to provide the scrutiny that board service demands. Worse, they seem to cost shareholders money. Even so, the number of people who sit on multiple boards is growing, not shrinking. Last year, 68 directors of Fortune 1,000 companies sat on nine or more corporate boards, up from 36 who did so in 1991, according to Directorship, a consulting firm in Greenwich, Conn. The number with

eight board seats rose to 54, from 40. Yet as a class these brand-name directors add no value to corporate performance and seem to be a drain on resources. When Graef Crystal, a corporate compensation expert in San Diego, looked at the performance of the 256 companies whose boards have one or more of these directors, compared with the rest of the 1,554 companies in the Standard & Poor's indexes of large-capitalization, mid-cap and small-cap companies, he found no statistically significant difference in their returns to shareholders over three years.

Mr. Crystal did find, however, that those 256 companies paid their chief executives and directors more than the companies' size and shareholder returns would suggest, and by a statistically significant amount: on average, the overpayment came to about 6 percent in both cases. Tellingly, the overpayment increases, Mr. Crystal found, when two or more trophy directors adorn a board, which is the case at 64 companies including Time Warner, Kmart, Xerox, American Express, Allied-Signal, Sara Lee, Dow Jones, Fluor and Aon. These 64 companies, as a class, overpay their chief executives by more than 13 percent, compared with their peers in size and performance, and overpay their outside directors by nearly 20 percent by the same measures.

To reach his conclusion, Mr. Crystal added up the compensation given to the directors and chief executives and redistributed it, based on the company's size and performance. To judge size, he looked at revenue, invested capital and the number of employees, and to gauge performance, he examined stock-price appreciation and reinvested dividends. From these calculations, he determined "competitive pay," which reflects what each company would pay its chief executive and directors if pay-for-performance measures were used.

"Celebrity directors are worse than useless," Mr. Crystal said. "They bring more debits to the table than credits." The likelihood of this "unmistakable pattern" of overpayment happening by chance, he added, is less than 1 in 100 with regard to chief executives and less than 1 in 1,000 for outside directors.

The pattern does not hold for all brand-name directors. Henry R. Kravis and George R. Roberts, of Kohlberg Kravis Roberts, sit on more than a dozen boards, but the five companies for which performance could be tracked tend to pay their chief executives less than their size and performance suggest. Directors' pay at those companies came in about right.

foreign or private corporations that have no disclosure requirements, or of companies outside Mr. Crystal's 1,554-company data base. Also scrambling the picture is the mix of pay — retainers, fees for board and committee meetings, bonuses for heading committees, payment in stock and in options, pension benefits and perquisites like products and charitable contributions made in directors' names.

Even setting aside benefits and stock options, the pay can hardly be called chump change. In 1995, for example, Ms. McLaughlin probably pocketed more than \$352,250 in cash from her board seats, based on information from Directorship. That total excludes fees from Sedgwick Group, a British insurer, and from Potomac Electric Power, which is in the midst of a merger and did not file a 1996 proxy statement. It also excludes some cash she probably received for attending committee meetings at several companies, because proxy statements often do not disclose the frequency of committee meetings or attendance at them.

Ms. McLaughlin did not return telephone calls seeking comment. Vernon E. Jordan, senior partner at Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Field, a Washington law firm, and a close friend of President Clinton, probably took home even more cash — at least \$463,150, calculated on the available information from the eight companies for which he is a director. That sum does not include payments for his directorship at Revlon Group, which recently went public.

Mr. Jordan declined to answer questions about his board service. To shareholders worried about their investments, a trophy director's pay is a problem not only because the money seems to be wasted, but also because these big sums create strong ties between directors and incumbent chief executives. "These directors do have more at risk," said Neil Minow, a principal at Lens Inc., a Washington-based investment group. "If you aggravate the C.E.O. of one company, word gets around. And you want to be a team player."

The more boards someone is on, investors say, the less likely he or she is to disturb the status quo — even when it needs to be. "That's the problem with boards — the team-player culture," Ms. Minow added.

Shareholder questions about time constraints also appear to be legitimate, especially for people whose job schedules are already demanding. John L. Clendenin, the chief executive of the BellSouth Corporation, sits on the boards of nine Fortune 1,000 companies including his own, William P. Stritz, chief executive of the Ralston-Purina Company, is a director of nine companies, including Ralston. Joseph P. Flannery, chief executive of Uniroyal Holding Inc., sits on eight corporate boards including his own — as do Walter Scott, the chief executive of Peter Kiewit Sons', and Orin R. Smith, chief executive of the Engelhard Corporation.

How stretched are they? Consider Mr. Clendenin. All told, he is expected each year at 60 regular meetings of his corporate boards, which include R.J.R. Nabisco, Wachovia, Equifax, Kroger and Home Depot, based on data from Directorship. He sits on 17 committees for those 9 boards, and serves as chairman for 5 of the committees. All have meetings, usually at breakfast before the full board meeting. Boards frequently have dinners for directors the evening before.

Three boards on which he is an outside director are in Atlanta, BellSouth's home, but he must travel to meetings of five companies based in New York; Cincinnati; Louisville; Winston-Salem, N.C.; and Fort Mill, S.C. That does not include the hours needed to read preparatory material and keep up with each business. Surveys suggest that directors spend 180 hours — or more than four 40-hour workweeks a year — on each board. "If you're a C.E.O. on eight boards, that's eight months of the year when you're doing someone else's work," said Mr. Elson, the law professor. "That means you're not doing your work, you're not doing your boards' work, or a combination

of the two. It's terrible no matter how you look at it."

Mr. Clendenin disagrees. He regularly works 5 A.M. to 7 P.M. at BellSouth, where in his 12 years as chief executive he has run up a respectable record of profits. When he attends board meetings, he said, "I do double duty," tending business for BellSouth at his destination.

Mr. Clendenin does not appear to skip on attendance: Companies are required to disclose the names of directors who do not attend, in person or by phone, at least 75 percent of all board and committee meetings, and none cited him in 1995.

As for preparatory work, "it's all stuff I do at night and on weekends," he said.

Board critics who want to limit multiple directorships "assume that all the homework should take place between 8 and 5, and that's nonsense," Mr. Clendenin said. "Every board I'm familiar with sends materials to board members all the time, all month long. There's a constant flow of information, so you can do it at your leisure."

In return for his service, Mr. Clendenin said he took home marketing expertise that he applied at BellSouth. He also, by Mr. Crystal's accounting of cash, stock and benefits, earned \$492,900 in 1995 from all his boards. BellSouth paid him \$8.1 million in total compensation.

Mr. Clendenin does not fare too badly on Mr. Crystal's value scale of brand-name directors. While his nine boards, as a class, overpay their chief executives by 23 percent, they pay outside directors about 16 percent less than their size and performance would suggest.

That is not a wash to shareholders — chief executives earn much more than directors — but it is less striking than Mr. Clendenin's corporate record. Of the six boards on which he serves for which data were available, only Chrysler seems to have pay parity in sync with size and performance.

Mr. Clendenin, who is now chairman of the Columbia University Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse, pocketed \$626,000 in cash, stock and benefits in 1995 from the six boards, Mr. Crystal calculated.

Lilyan H. Affinito, a retired executive who holds eight board seats, provides another illustration. In 1995, she earned \$397,900 from her six public-company boards. And they, as a class, overpaid their chief executives by 73 percent and their outside directors by 26 percent. Ms. Affinito is a director at Caterpillar, Jostens, Lillian Vernon and Tambrands. Along with Mr. Califano, she sits on the boards of Kmart and Chrysler, and she sat on the boards of two subsidiaries of Nynex that have recently been disbanded.

Mr. Califano and Ms. Affinito do not return calls seeking comment. Only single-minded skeptics would suggest that chief executives and boards choose trophy directors specifically to raise everyone's pay. Experts in corporate governance cite other reasons star directors are popular. Because their names are known from other boards, they enjoy more credibility on Wall Street than unknowns. Movers and shakers like Mr. Jordan bring glamour by association to the chief executive and to the company. And then there is access.

"If you ask C.E.O.'s, they say these directors open doors in a quiet, legitimate way," said Mr. Millstein, who headed the commission assembled by the National Association of Corporate Directors on board standards. "The argument is that you can buy that, and you should buy it. If you want someone to get you access, you should retain them as a consultant."

The report's publication could mark a turning point. "People have begun to see the makeup of boards as a management problem," said Mr. Elson, also a member of the commission, which suggested that financial literacy should be a requirement for service and recommended limits on multiple directorships. "I think anyone who sits on seven or more boards will become inherently suspect in the financial community."

With Elections Over, The Board Races Begin

By JUDITH H. DOBRZYNSKI

THE 1996 elections are barely over, but another race is already on for many losers, retirees and defectors from the Clinton Administration, and it ends in the corporate board room. A few companies have put out the word that they would like political insiders on their boards — despite investor questions about such celebrity directors — executive recruiters say.

And some of the newly unemployed in Washington are actively seeking such positions. Many companies' wish lists include Colin L. Powell, despite his willingness so far to join just one board, that of Gulfstream Aerospace. And Laura D'Andrea Tyson, head of the National Economic Council, seems to be the "most wanted."

"People believe she was a positive influence even if they don't agree with her politics," said Roger M. Kenny, head of Boardroom Consultants. "And women with a financial background seem to be in demand." Age blocks some people who might otherwise be hot, including Bob Dole, 73, and Warren Christopher, 71, the departing Secretary of State. Many corporate bylaws require directors to step down at 70 or 72.

William J. Perry, the departing Defense Secretary who turned 69 last month, might squeak through. Some companies allow directors to stand for election until they reach 70 or 72 and then finish out their term, and Mr. Perry's geopolitical knowledge and experience in military contracting make him attractive. Among other Cabinet members, Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich has floated his availability to some recruiters via intermediaries, with mixed reviews. "He is a brilliant

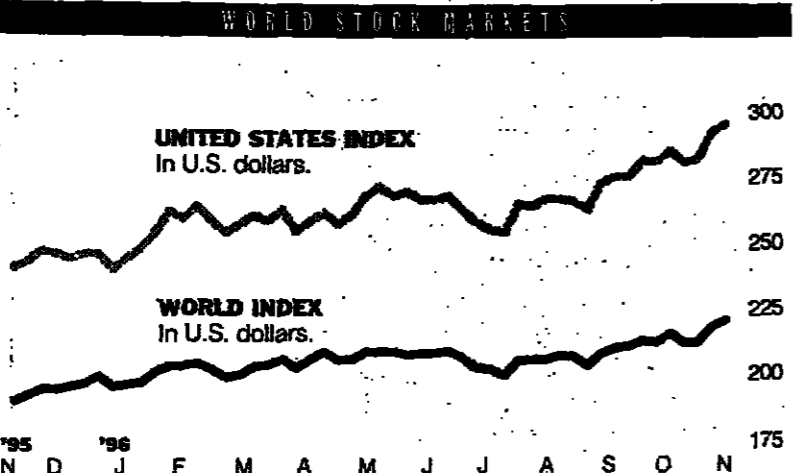
guy, but he's not an attractive board candidate" because he has antagonized corporate America with attacks on those who have shrunk their work forces, said one recruiter who spoke on condition of anonymity. Mr. Kenny, however, said, "Government has mellowed him, and he'd probably be more attractive now than before his Government service."

Recruiters said companies might make room for Henry G. Cisneros, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, but would be less likely to do so for Federico F. Peña, the Transportation Secretary, and Hazel R. O'Leary, the Energy Secretary, whose tenures are seen as lackluster. Who else is a contender?

One recruiter who insisted on anonymity was intrigued by recent treaties from an agent of former Senator Bill Bradley of New Jersey. Ted Jacek, a partner at Heidrick & Struggles, says Kenneth D. Brody, who stepped down as chairman of the Export-Import Bank in January, has prospects. "He ran a good-sized operation there, and he was on the management committee at Goldman, Sachs before," he said.

Mr. Kenny said Senator Alan K. Simpson of Wyoming "is interesting," and pointed to his expertise on health care and the environment. Jack Kemp is expected to retake some of the six board seats he vacated to become Mr. Dole's running mate, the Oracle Corporation most prominent among them. Mr. Kemp, some recruiters say, might be able to trade up to bigger boards if he does not begin his own Presidential run.

The demand for politicians is not what it used to be, though. Pendleton E. James, a top recruiter who was once President Reagan's personnel chief, said his clients were "looking for substantial background in a given field, rather than public service."



Prepared by Goldman, Sachs & Co. using data derived from the Financial Times/Standard & Poor's Actuaries World Index, a measure of stock market performance. The FT Indexes are compiled jointly by The Financial Times Limited, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Standard & Poor's, in conjunction with the Institute of Actuaries and Faculty of Actuaries.

Table with columns: Country, Index, Week % Chg, Week Rank, YTD % Chg, YTD Rank, Dividend Yield, Index, YTD % Chg. Lists performance for countries like Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, and United States.

Source: Goldman, Sachs & Co. Exchange rates as of Friday's London close. © 1996 The Financial Times Ltd., Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Standard & Poor's.

Table with columns: Exchange rate, Friday, Last Friday, Week % Chg, Year Ago. Lists rates for Japanese yen, German marks, Canadian dollars, and U.S. dollars to the British pound.

Source: Bloomberg Financial Markets, exchange rates as of Friday's New York close.

Nov. 11-15: Markets Keep Climbing as Inflation Fear Subsides and the Fed Leaves Rates Alone

Financial summary section including Domestic Equities (Broad market up 0.93%, Blue chips up 2.06%), Domestic Bonds (Treasuries up 0.53%), Around the World (European stocks up 2.17%), Yields (Long bonds 6.46%), and Other Investments (Money market funds 4.82%). Includes 90-day relative trend charts for various categories.

Sources: Bank Rate Monitor, Bloomberg Financial Markets, The Bond Buyer, Datastream, Goldman, Sachs, IBC's Money Fund Report, Merrill Lynch, Standard & Poor's Ryan Labs

Foreign Affairs
THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

**The
Hot
Pursuit**

CAIRO
"Where is this Mr. Bikel? Take me to him now."
The speaker was an Arab businessman from the gulf. The person he was speaking to was the Israeli official manning Israel's trade booth at the Cairo Middle East Economic Conference. The gulf Arab had been complaining about the difficulties of growing anything in his desert land and the Israeli told him about one of the Israeli firms represented here that used tomato tissue cultures to grow tomatoes in 100 degree heat. Without batting an eye or consulting his Government, the gulf Arab asked to get together immediately with the Israeli tomato man to see if they could do some business. His name was Mr. Bikel.
Something interesting happened here last week. Despite the new hard-line Government in Israel and the turmoil in the peace process, lots of Arab business executives were still looking for Mr. Bikel, and every other Israeli representative. The Israeli business lunch here was packed with Arabs. This raises an interesting question: Is the peace process being privatized? Have the Arab-Israeli business links finally reached such a critical mass that they will continue, and sustain the peace, even when the politics on the ground is going in the opposite direction?
I think not. What we are seeing here is a time lag. It took years after peace was formally concluded between Israelis and Palestinians for the business links to finally get going between Israel and the Arab world, and now they have a real head of steam. But, there is also a lag with the politics. That is, if relations between Israel and the Palestinians continue to deteriorate toward violence, politics will again overtake economics and suffocate it. That was the message I heard from all the Israeli and Arab business leaders here. There is a lot of mutual curiosity between them, a lot of probing and a few deals quietly being struck. But the volume remains small, and none of the mega-projects — the joint airports, power stations, roads or water canals — that would really tie the region together and cement peace have gone forward yet.
Said Shafik Gabr, chairman of the Artoc Group, a major Egyptian holding company: "The mega-projects depend on multinationals and they will not invest in a fragmented region. So what you have instead are ad hoc deals here and there. That will continue, maybe grow, but without progress between Israelis and Palestinians, it

**Business ties
can't make
Mideast peace.**

will never reach what it could be. Every Arab businessman contemplating a joint venture with Israel knows that if peace between Israelis and Palestinians really falls apart, he will have trouble with everyone from his workers to his secretary."
Egypt's President, Hosni Mubarak, remarked to me that as long as there were no clashes between Israelis and Palestinians, the Egyptian man in the street felt "encouraged to work with Israelis." But since Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu has come into office, and begun to backtrack on the Oslo accords, the mood in the street has deteriorated, he said. "We have not had this situation for years," insisted Mr. Mubarak. "The mood is very bad. . . . It may reach the destruction of the peace process."
That won't be just a political problem for Mr. Netanyahu. Direct foreign investment in Israel has been falling since he took office. Why? Because although there were suicide bombings under Yitzhak Rabin and Shimon Peres, foreign investors were still ready to put money in Israel, because investment is not about yesterday or today — it's about tomorrow — and investors viewed the violence under Mr. Rabin and Mr. Peres as the last spasms of a dying order. Therefore they were ready to invest into the teeth of that violence. Under Mr. Netanyahu, whose commitment to the peace process is suspect, any violence gives investors pause because they worry that it is a harbinger of things to come.
Mr. Netanyahu is entitled to negotiate a secure deal on Hebron. But that deal has been held up by his insistence that Israel have the additional right of "hot pursuit" into Palestinian-controlled areas, of anyone who might attack one of the 400 Jewish zealots living amid 97,000 Palestinians in Hebron. Mr. Netanyahu has got to weigh the hot pursuit he wants in Hebron against the hot pursuit of Mr. Bikel that was going on here. The hot pursuit of Palestinians in Hebron may make life marginally more secure for 400 extremist Israelis. The hot pursuit of Mr. Bikel has the potential to improve the security and livelihood of five million Israelis.

Let's Be Honest About Sex in the Military

By Lucian K. Truscott 4th

LOS ANGELES
When Congress decided in 1978 to integrate women into Army units, the Pentagon was told to make the rules. There were bound to be consequences. Now the Army and the rest of the uniformed services confront a problem arising from the regulations put in force 18 years ago.
The mistake the Army made was to adopt regulations that were far too broad in prohibiting sex between officers and enlisted personnel, and between superiors and inferiors within those separate ranks, at any and all times during duty periods, which can stretch to 24 hours a day out of 24.
Yet when men and women live in the same barracks, with showers just down the hall, eat in the same mess halls, train together, work long hours and frequently share off-post housing as well — they are bound to find the time to have sex.
The regulations are routinely violated, and everyone in the Army knows this is so, despite the Casablancaesque "I'm shocked — shocked!" protestations of Army commanders in reaction to the sexual harassment scandals.
Commanders have forgotten how the game is played. I remember the first night I spent as a platoon at West Point. My squad leader walked into the room and tossed the thick "Blue Book" of United States Military Academy regulations on the bed. "Just remember the first regulation of them all," he counseled. "Rules are made to be broken." Thus began a fascinating cat-and-mouse maneuvering between cadet and officer, in which you learned which regulations counted and which didn't. That's the way the game was played then, it was the game in Caesar's day and it's still the game today.
The upshot of the violations of the Army's sexual proscriptions by senior personnel is an atmosphere in which everyone below them learns that the regulations are bogus and can be ignored. And the unintended

**The rules should
be sharpened.**

consequence at the bottom of the totem pole is the kind of reprehensible behavior uncovered recently. I'd wager a week's pay that drill sergeants accused of having illicit sex looked around at the Aberdeen Proving Ground and Fort Leonard Wood and saw that they were not the only ones.
All of this is complicated by the fact that today's Army is commanded by baby boomers who came of age during the so-called sexual revolution and who are now nervously shepherding teen-age sons and daughters through the modern sexual minefield. You can almost see the facial tic and finger-crossing as commanders intone, "Do as I say, not as I did," to their hot-blooded young charges down in the barracks.
The Army should recognize that even young adults, and certainly adult adults, can fall in love (or even lust) with legitimate emotions. Telling a 23-year-old sergeant she cannot have an affair with a 21-year-old corporal is like trying to tell a senior

ing in a motor pool, her old drill sergeant should be fair game, since the power of command has been taken out of the sexual equation. If the platoon leader is moved to the brigade staff, the company commander ought to be free to invite her for a drink at the officers' club without fear of reprisal.
The best thing that has happened to the Army since blacks and whites were fully integrated in the 1950's is the humanizing presence of women in the barracks. Just listen to the superintendent and commandant of West Point, who reassures graduates every chance they get that the Academy is a better place now than it was when we were there, and women are a large part of the reason. It can get better — a lot better — if hypocrisy goes out the same door women came in.
Lucian K. Truscott 4th, a West Point graduate, is author of several novels about the Army, including the forthcoming "Heart of War," about women in the Army.

Liberties
MAUREEN DOWD
**From
D.C.,
With Love**

LOS ANGELES
The Head Spook spoke.
Or tried to. Mostly, John Deutch's attempts to defend the honor of the C.I.A. were swallowed up in jeers and sneers.
It was a wild scene, the Director of Central Intelligence stepping out of the shadows to face a hostile town meeting in Watts and beg the crowd to believe the agency did not ram a crack pipe down the throat of poor communities in California as part of a scheme to finance the contra struggle in Central America.

The C.I.A., after all, is not accustomed to accountability, sensitivity, sharing and answering charges inflamed on the Internet and talk radio. Even in Oliver Stone's backyard, it was an extraordinary leap from icy, secret coups and assassination attempts to a hot, rowdy town hall televised on "Nightline."
Mr. Deutch was trying to protect the agency's reputation — if there is anything left to protect. But he was also trying to brush the mud off his own skirts, so he can move on to a higher position in the Clinton Administration or a college presidency.
"I go away with a better appreciation of what's on your minds," he told the conspiracy-minded crowd glaring

**Mr. C.I.A.
on the
grill.**

at him in this historic encounter session.
Mr. Deutch, whose motorcade swept into the neighborhood that has been seared by crack, tried hard to be sympathetic, but he took no chances. The high school where he spoke was thick with C.I.A. security and L.A. police on lookout — or "pigs on the roof" as one audience member called them in a blast from the past — and everyone had to pass through a metal detector to get in.
Juanita Millender-McDonald, the Congresswoman who had invited the intelligence chief to her district, took him to task at first, noting that, given the C.I.A.'s wicked record, the rule of justice should be reversed. "It is not up to us to prove the C.I.A. was involved in drug trafficking in South-Central Los Angeles," she said. "Rather, it is up to them to prove they were not."
But soon, trying to calm down her profane and mutinous constituents, some of whom were furious at her for inviting Mr. Deutch, she found herself defending him.
"Why don't you all give him a chance?" she pleaded, noting that the supposed sins occurred in the mid-80's. "He wasn't even there."
"How do you know he wasn't there, girlfriend?" a man yelled back.
Mr. Deutch and investigators for several major newspapers have found no evidence to support the conspiracy theory that grew out of a series in The San Jose Mercury News suggesting a C.I.A. role in the spread of crack in America's inner cities.
Certainly, the C.I.A. and Oliver North employed people who had smuggled drugs. No proof exists, however, of an organized C.I.A. plot to finance the war with cocaine cash.
But if any community has a right to be paranoid, it is this one, baked in sour memories: from the Tuskegee study in the 30's in which 652 black men suffering from syphilis went untreated to the attempts of the F.B.I. to infiltrate the Black Panthers and wiretap the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.
Mr. Deutch's promise to investigate was seen as a public relations ploy. One questioner remarked, sarcastically, "Thank you, Mr. C.I.A. Official, for being here. But I'd just like to ask you how you can trust the C.I.A. to investigate itself? You wouldn't ask Saddam Hussein to investigate whether he's making a bomb."
Some black commentators have called the theory that the U.S. Government schemed to destroy young black men a rationalization. Even if true, William Raspberry wrote in The Washington Post, "would that absolve the people who . . . buy and use the deadly stuff?"
But many at the meeting were perplexed that the Government cannot clean up South-Central. "I don't understand that the most powerful nation on earth that can stop wars," one young man wondered sadly, "can't control two small third-world countries and stop the drug trade to Southern California."
Even before Mr. Deutch finally left the stage, leaning on a cane he uses when an old leg injury acts up, the room was in chaos.
Gerald Barnes, a 60-year-old postal worker, sat quietly on the aisle. "I didn't hardly get anything out of it, with everyone talking at once. But I liked that he came." With a dry smile, he added, "I don't think he's coming again." □

Yes, There Is a Double Standard

By C. J. Chivers

PROVIDENCE, R.I.
Three years ago, as a Marine Corps recruiter, I faced a difficult decision. During my interviews with a woman seeking admission to Officer Candidates School, she was combative and defensive. Then she insulted a drill instructor, a punishable offense in the military. By any measure, this performance should have disqualified her from consideration.
But the year was 1993, and in the wake of the Tailhook scandal the military was desperate to show that it could shed sexism. In recruiting, this translated into hiring as many women as possible.
Although I briefed my commander

**The lessons of
Tailhook.**

about my misgivings, he ordered me to forward her paperwork. She had the grades and the test scores. She passed the physical fitness test for women, barely. She was accepted.
Today, the military again faces a scandal. Several Army officers have been charged with rape and sexual harassment at the Aberdeen Proving Ground. Clearly, the military is guilty of well-entrenched sexism, and if the men accused of committing these crimes are convicted, they should be appropriately punished, as appears to be happening.
The military has pledged a complete review of how it handles relations between the sexes. But commanders must not try to solve the

problem of sexual harassment by lowering expectations for women.
When I was a recruiter, the military tolerated an informal double standard. It wasn't in any recruiting manual, but I was encouraged not to subject female applicants to the same level of scrutiny that male applicants endured. And when I observed pre-boot-camp exercises, women were treated more leniently. We called this "the silver platter."
No doubt most women are able soldiers. But the military only undermines women by tolerating this double standard. When I was in the military, many servicemen resented their female peers, who, they felt, entered through a side door. A common gripe was that "political correctness" would someday cost a life.
Women didn't appreciate the silver platter either; they simply wanted fair treatment. Officers cut corners to increase the number of women in the ranks. Ridding the barracks of sexism will require more soul-searching than that. □



The Dos and Don'ts of Bipartisanship

By David Gergen

WASHINGTON
When John F. Kennedy won the White House in 1960 with 49.7 percent of the vote, he wisely reached out and appointed Republicans to head the Treasury and Defense Departments, the National Security Council and the Central Intelligence Agency. Not since Franklin D. Roosevelt had leaders of the other party served in such critical positions, but Kennedy knew he needed fortification in two areas where he felt vulnerable: high finance and national security.
Bill Clinton has signaled in recent days that he, too, wants to recruit Republicans to his Cabinet. And his motives seem to parallel Kennedy's. After winning 49.9 percent of the vote and carrying obvious vulnerabilities, he needs to shore up his Presidency. But to match his boyhood idol, President Clinton must show as much wisdom as Kennedy in how he proceeds.
History suggests that the best posts for members of the opposition are

those that have serious policy portfolios and that float slightly above partisan politics, so that the appointee can stay out of the cross hairs when campaigns heat up.
At the same time, as Stephen Hess, a Presidential historian, believes, the appointment should provide strength where a President has perceived weakness. Anything less will be recognized as mere window dressing.
It thus makes good sense for the President to ask Senator William Cohen, a Republican from Maine, or Colin Powell to serve as Secretary of State or Secretary of Defense. They are heavyweights who would be filling heavyweight jobs that are traditionally nonpolitical. But Mr. Cohen has rightly indicated that he would not accept a post as Director of Central Intelligence; he knows that it is not a policymaking job.
In President Clinton's case, it would also be sensible to appoint a Republican as Attorney General, should a vacancy occur. Whatever the outcome of Kenneth Starr's investigations, the President must reassure the public that he seriously wants to dispel the suspicions that now envelop his Administration. There are at least three good Republicans he might pursue: Senator Cohen, Gov. William Weld of Massachusetts, and former Senator Warren Rudman.
There are hints from the White House that a Republican might be recruited for the Education or Commerce Departments. If such an ap-

pointment represented a second Republican in the Cabinet, or if Mr. Clinton could persuade Mr. Powell to be Education Secretary (he could do more to inspire the next generation than anyone else), that would be welcomed. Otherwise, if the President wants to turn heads, he should aim higher.
The success of bringing in a Republican depends heavily upon informal understandings. Unless a Republican has the Presidential ear, it is a waste of time to venture into an Administration that will already have hidden knives awaiting him.
The particular circumstances of this Administration demand that a Republican also seek other guarantees. A potential appointee must gain assurances in advance that he or she won't be exploited. Despite Mr. Clinton's commitment to bipartisanship, suspicions run deep that any Republican appointment would be a cynical cover, so that if scandals mushroom and Republicans attack, he can react

with mock horror: "How dare you be mean after I have been nice?"
An understanding should also be reached that no Republican can guarantee cooperation from Congress. Only the President himself can build the essential bridges to the Republicans in Congress. What a member of the other party can bring is a different perspective, helping the President see the world as others outside often see it.
Nearly three decades ago, a young Daniel Patrick Moynihan worked as a counselor to President Richard Nixon, providing a stream of ideas on social policy as well as a reading list. After Nixon read a Disraeli biography recommended by Mr. Moynihan, was it a coincidence that his embrace of the welfare state followed the Disraeli tradition?
Sadly, partisanship now rides so high these days that anyone daring to cross party lines can expect to be roughed up. As I found in my own case, serving in a lesser role in the first Clinton term, some friends will question your loyalty (not to mention your sanity), and your path inside will hardly be littered with rose petals.
But if President Clinton personally asks a Republican for help it is still the right thing to do. The country needs more bipartisanship. When Kennedy asked Republican Douglas Dillon to be Treasury Secretary, President Dwight D. Eisenhower grumbled at his old friend. Dillon went ahead, and in the end he knew that Dillon had properly answered a call to service. □

**Clinton needs
Republicans, just
as Kennedy did.**

McDonnell eliminated from race for new US fighter plane

Boeing, Lockheed to design potentially lucrative plane

ST. LOUIS (Reuters) - The loss of a potentially massive military contract by McDonnell Douglas Corp. will be felt heavily over the next decade, the company's president and chief executive said Saturday.

Industry experts say the final deal could be worth more than \$170 billion. Aerospace firms have said it could be worth several times that total if spare parts and other long-term items are included.

McDonnell Douglas design, Stonecipher said. "The sense is that the propulsion system that we proposed was considered to be higher risk. We proposed a two-engine propulsion system with a vertical lift engine."

Copper gains as funds buy, shorts cover positions

PRECIOUS metals futures closed mixed on Friday, with December silver futures spiking sharply higher in late trading on good buying, sources said.

Britain's Labor vows Russia plans telecom mega-merger

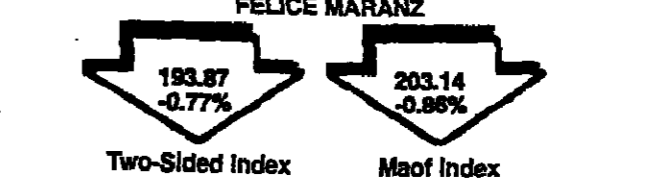
LONDON (Reuters) - The opposition Labor Party said in a newspaper yesterday that if it won power it would hold a referendum on whether Britain should join the first wave of countries adopting a single European currency.

he recognized the dangers of being left behind other European nations. "What is becoming apparent is that it will go ahead, and there are substantial costs attached to the UK being left behind," Brown said.

MOSCOW (Reuters) - Russia is working on a plan to merge its national phone company Rostelekom with state telecommunications holding company Svyazinvest, officials said last week.

Stocks fall as hopes for big rate-cut fade

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET



STOCKS fell as an increase in the October Consumer Price Index, announced on Friday, pointed to little change in the Bank of Israel's interest rate policy.

Shares in Tel Aviv also declined following losses on Wall Street during the weekend. Koor Industries Ltd., fell after its American Depositary Receipts - traded in New York - fell to 17 7/8 on Friday from 18 3/8 on Wednesday.

TEL AVIV STOCKS

Table of Tel Aviv stocks including Multi-sided trading, Two-sided trading, AFTERNOON, and MORNING sections with columns for Name, Price, Change, Volume, and Shares.

SOURCE: ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK

DAYAN

(Continued from Page 1) and in the course of inquiries they would interview her husband.

COURTS

(Continued from Page 1) The third petition was by Yanon Zarbi, a Haifa city councilman from the National Religious Party who refused to let the Haifa Rabbinical Court adjudicate a dispute with Agudat Yisrael over who should get that council seat under an agreement between the two parties.

PANEL

(Continued from Page 1) accept the cuts in child allowances, acting chairman Michael Kleiner (Geshar) said, so it seemed only fair to return the proposal to the Treasury to give it as much time as possible to find an alternative.

COURTS

(Continued from Page 1) Shaal also met with Italian Tourism Minister Dr. Stefano Landi. The two decided to investigate the possibility of marketing joint trips to Rome and Israel from such places as North and South American and the Far East.

PANEL

(Continued from Page 1) Kleiner said the MKs saw four major problems with this proposal. First, he said, was the fact that under this system, there would be no financial benefit at all to having children for some people.

COURTS

(Continued from Page 1) Even in those areas where the rabbinical courts do have enforceable authority, the law does not allow them to use ostracism and excommunication as sanctions, Zamir added.

PANEL

(Continued from Page 1) Third, he said, the income test is absurd. There is no reason to consider only the husband's income if the wife also works, or to ignore income from property or other sources, he said.

Azzam meets Israeli consul, denies spying charges

BATSHEVA TSUR

AZZAM Azzam, the Israeli being held in an Egyptian jail on charges of spying, has denied any connection with espionage activities.

Azzam told Yehoshua Gabbai, the Israeli consul in Cairo, that the charges that he was an Israeli agent are completely unfounded. Azzam said that he had informed his Egyptian interrogators of his innocence and that he was in no way connected with the Mossad or any other security body, Israel Radio reported.

Gabbai was allowed to meet Azzam for the first time yesterday and will apparently be able to see Azzam again today. He reported to the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem that his physical condition was good, that he had not been tortured and that he was being held in reasonable conditions in Tura jail.

Azzam will be tried in an Egyptian military court in accordance with Egyptian law, the prime minister's adviser on minority affairs, Assad Assad, said yesterday. Assad was in Cairo last week in an effort to secure Azzam's release. He said an Egyptian lawyer had been hired to defend Azzam but did not comment on reports that Israeli lawyers Amnon Zichroni and Uri Slonim had volunteered their services as well.

"We are sure the truth will emerge in the Egyptian court," Assad said yesterday in a radio interview. "They will find he had no connections with the Mossad. He went to Egypt to support his family. The plant where [Azzam] and his brother were working also provided employment and salaries for numerous Egyptian families."

Israel's charge d'affaires in Cairo, Ya'acov Gil, has meanwhile been in touch with the Egyptian prosecution to get details of the charges against Azzam, a resident of the Galilee village of Maghar who was working as a mechanic at a joint Israeli-Egyptian textile plant.

Azzam disappeared some 12 days ago after being detained by armed men outside his Cairo hotel. His whereabouts were unknown for close to a week.

In Cairo, the newspaper *Al-Ghummouriyeh* said that Azzam was the 20th Israeli charged with spying since the peace treaty was signed between Egypt and Israel. Other media reports said that Azzam had denied having a connection to espionage activities but that an Egyptian, whom he had "recruited," admitted the contacts.

"We believe in the justice of the Egyptian legal system," Azzam's brother, Sami, said yesterday. "The Egyptian citizen mentioned his name and that was how he got arrested - but he is innocent."



A model of Jerusalem's proposed Begin Archive is displayed yesterday at a press conference by the Menachem Begin Heritage Foundation. From left: Harry Hurvitz, foundation director; Arthur Specter, architect; Mayor Ehud Olmert; Yehiel Kadishai, foundation vice president; Natan Silver, foundation president; Yossi Ahimeir.

Capital to get Begin road, archive

BILL HUTMAN

THE Israel Lands Administration has agreed to provide a scenic tract overlooking Jerusalem's Old City for the construction of an archive and research center in memory of Menachem Begin, it was announced yesterday.

Mayor Ehud Olmert told a press conference that Route 4, the new cross-city highway now under construction, would also be named after the former prime minister.

The four-story, 4,000 sq. meter Begin Center is to be located on a hill between the Khan Theater and Mount Zion that the ILA has agreed to turn over to the Menachem Begin Heritage Foundation.

A price has yet to be set for the land, foundation officials said.

The \$8 million project is to include an archive, museum, library containing Begin's writings and books about him, and a 450-seat auditorium, project architect Arthur Specter said.

The foundation has not yet raised all the money necessary to pay for the center, and is hoping that Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu will turn his expressed support for the project into a firm commitment for state financial backing, foundation officials said.

Turning to other memorials, the mayor said criticism of the city for so far failing to officially memorialize prime minister Yitzhak Rabin was unfair.

He said he is in touch with Leah Rabin, as part of the effort "to find the proper way to memorialize Rabin in Jerusalem."

Court orders J'lem to appoint Reform, Conservative rabbis to religious council

EVELYN GORDON

THE High Court of Justice yesterday ordered the city of Jerusalem to install a Reform and a Conservative rabbi on the city's religious council.

The ruling was issued in response to a petition by the Meretz Party, which had nominated Conservative Rabbi Ehud Bandel and Reform Rabbi Yehonah Kalman-Ezrahi as its candidates for the council.

By law, the city council appoints 45% of the local religious council, with the remainder being appointed by the rabbinate and the religious affairs minister.

According to previous High Court decisions, each party on the city council is allowed to choose a percentage of the council's candidates, with the amount determined by the party's strength in the council. Thus Meretz, with four seats on the city council, was in the-

...ory eligible to appoint two religious council members.

However, the full city council refused to approve Meretz's candidates, leading it to petition the High Court.

The court ruled in 1994 that being a Reform or Conservative Jew cannot disqualify someone from serving on a religious council, and ordered the Jerusalem City Council to reconsider its decision in light of this ruling.

However, the council once again rejected Meretz's candidates, without giving its reasons.

This led to another petition and another court order to the council to reconsider, and this time, to give reasons for its decision. The council then rejected the two a third time, but said it

Rival developer files objections to Har Homa project

BILL HUTMAN

WITH no end in sight to the freeze on development of the controversial Har Homa neighborhood in eastern Jerusalem, one of the project's major opponents yesterday formally filed his objections to the plan with Interior Minister Eli Shussia.

Private developer David Meir sent Shussia an eight-page letter detailing the objections, in accordance with a High Court decision three weeks ago calling on Meir to first petition the ministry, before asking for the court to rule on his objections.

Meir also sent Shussia an expert opinion showing the developer's own plan for private Arab and Jewish initiatives at Har Homa was preferable to the government's plan to build housing only for Jewish families at the site.

Shussia has 30 days to respond to Meir. But even if the minister rejects the petition, there is still a long way to go for final approval, as Meir and other opponents still have an array of avenues to fight the government plan.

The plan to build a new Jewish neighborhood on land expropriated from Jews and Arabs between Kibbutz Ramat Rachel and Bethlehem has already been held

up for years because of both international and local opposition.

The government, meanwhile, has yet to take a clear stand on how to proceed with construction.

Sources close to the government said initial infrastructure work on the project, which is apparently allowed pending final approval, is being held up until a decision is made.

The objections presented by Meir, whose company has the rights to some 900 dunams at Har Homa, focused on the developer's allegations that the local and district planning committees did not properly review the state's and his plans for the site, encompassing some 1850 dunams.

Meir also included the expert opinion of engineer Yoseph Doriel that also centered on technical aspects of the two plans, and did not address political considerations that Meir says also are in his favor.

Meir told *The Jerusalem Post* his company would earn as much as \$1 billion if its plan is accepted. He emphasized, however, that the state would also save money, and prevent a severe political backlash, if it allowed for the private, instead of public, development of Har Homa.

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Policy unclear on non-Orthodox, local conversions okayed abroad

MASORTI movement Rabbi Ehud Bandel said yesterday two adopted children who had been converted by Conservative rabbis in Israel last year were now registered as Jews by the Interior Ministry. Their parents had sent the children's conversion papers, issued by a Conservative rabbinical court in Israel, to the rabbinical court of the Conservative movement's Rabbinical Assembly in New York, which affirmed the conversions were valid.

Although neither the children nor the parents left the country and no ceremony was performed abroad, the Interior Ministry examined the New York body's certificate and registered the children as Jewish. However, a different branch of the Interior Ministry refused to accept a similar affirmation regarding a third child.

All three were members of a group of 12 infants converted by Conservative rabbis at Kibbutz Hanaton. Some of the parents have petitioned the High Court of Justice for their children to be formally recognized here as Jews.

Haim Shapiro

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Histadrut, Kitan reach worker compensation agreement

DAVID RUDGE

WORKERS at the Kitan textile plant in Beit She'an yesterday began to clear up the signs of their month-long fight against dismissals after agreement was reached in principle over compensation payments.

Pini Kabalo, head of the Histadrut branch in the development town, said he hoped that the agreement would be signed today.

The workers had originally fought to prevent the closure of the finishing department and the dismissal of over 100 of the 180 employees.

Around 100 of the workers at the Kitan plant are to be dismissed. Kabalo said that the employees had until now been receiving salaries from the Histadrut strike fund, but from today would be entitled to register for unemployment pay.

Meanwhile, the 500 striking workers of the Haifa Chemicals factory returned to the bayside plant yesterday in accordance with last Thursday night's ruling by the Haifa regional labor court.

The court instructed management and the workers to return the plant to normal production levels and resume negotiations over a new collective labor agreement. It also issued a temporary injunction against the sackings of 124 of the workers dismissed by management last month.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Man stabbed in Jerusalem's Rehavia district
A Jerusalem man was stabbed in the back and seriously wounded after midnight Saturday not far from his home in the capital's Rehavia neighborhood. A police spokesman said there were no witnesses, and the condition of the man, Daniel Maskovitz, made it difficult for investigators to make any headway in the case.
Maskovitz, 19, was stabbed on Rehov Ramban at around 1 a. m. Residents who heard his screams called Magen David Adom, and he was taken by ambulance, the knife still in his back, to Hadassah University Hospital at Ein Kerem. Maskovitz lives in the Wolfson Towers, near the site of the attack.
Bill Hutman

Haggai Amir appeals sentence
Haggai Amir appealed to the Supreme Court yesterday against his conviction and 12-year sentence for conspiring to murder prime minister Yitzhak Rabin, conspiring to kill Arabs, and manufacturing weapons illegally. With regard to the first charge, Amir said it was impossible to convict him of conspiring with his brother, Yigal, when the actual assassination was carried out solely by Yigal, without anyone else's knowledge or assistance. While it is true that Haggai was aware of his brother's intent, the appeal continued, he never believed his brother was serious - a mistake made by many others who heard Yigal speak on the subject as well.
Evelyn Gordon

Deri accuses Peretz of accepting bribe
Former interior minister Yitzhak Peretz pushed the government to find land for the Har Shmuel housing association, shares MK Aryeh Deri yesterday told the Jerusalem District Court, where he is being tried for fraud, bribery, and breach of trust.
Deri, who is charged with accepting a bribe from Moshe Weinberg and Yom Tov Rubin in exchange for trying to help the housing association, said that Peretz had done so after Weinberg promised to find a job for Peretz's daughter.
Itini

Winning cards
In yesterday's daily Chance drawing, the winning cards were the queen of spades, the seven of hearts, the 10 of diamonds and the ace of clubs.

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JERUSALEM - 24 KING DAVID ST.: 02-6252251-33
TEL AVIV - 24 KING DAVID ST.: 02-6252251-33
HAIFA - CAHMEI: 04-4275303 IN CHESTNUT: 04-8449070
ELAZ: 07-6290077 IN BEER SHEVA: 07-6420204
ASHDOD: 08-5231077 IN NETANYA: 07-6100101
TIBERIAS: 04-6791222 IN BETHAN: 08-944376/9
Orde Airport: 07-4347071
<http://www.eldan.co.il/>
VALID 1/9/96-1/12/96

WEATHER

Halla 20-25
Tiberias 18-25
Jerusalem 14-19
Beersheba 18-24
Dead Sea 20-27
Eilat 17-28

Forecast: Cloudy. Possible showers.

AROUND THE WORLD

City	Low	High	Wind	Clouds
Amsterdam	-01	30	05	41
Berlin	-04	28	06	42
Buenos Aires	12	25	15	50
Cairo	14	57	20	25
Chicago	09	46	15	25
Colombien	02	35	05	21
Frankfurt	04	39	08	40
Garmisch	02	30	10	40
Helsinki	05	41	05	43
Hong Kong	21	29	10	35
Jakarta	21	29	10	35
Lisbon	08	46	18	61
London	08	46	18	61
Los Angeles	14	57	19	66
Madrid	10	53	10	54
Moscow	05	39	07	45
New York	09	37	07	45
Paris	10	40	07	45
Rome	12	54	20	66
Stockholm	08	43	08	44
Sydney	19	26	15	46
Tokyo	08	43	18	64
Tybee	07	45	12	54
Vladivostok	07	45	12	54
Zurich	05	37	07	45

Women urged to study hi-tech before IDF service

THE IDF in conjunction with the Manufacturers Association, has launched a program to encourage women to defer their military service and opt for academic degrees in high tech areas, to provide the IDF with the brainpower it needs to operate its increasingly sophisticated systems.

OC Women's Corps Brig-Gen. Israella Oron said women chosen to take part in the program will be assured of working in their field of study once they are drafted.

High school graduates who opt for the academic path will study for three or four years after which they will be integrated into their IDF professions. Female academics are obligated to sign on for 27 months; except for those who study computers, who must sign on for 39 months.
Arieh O'Sullivan